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THE
**STRANGER'S
GUIDE**
THROUGH THE
CITY OF YORK,
AND ITS
CATHEDRAL.

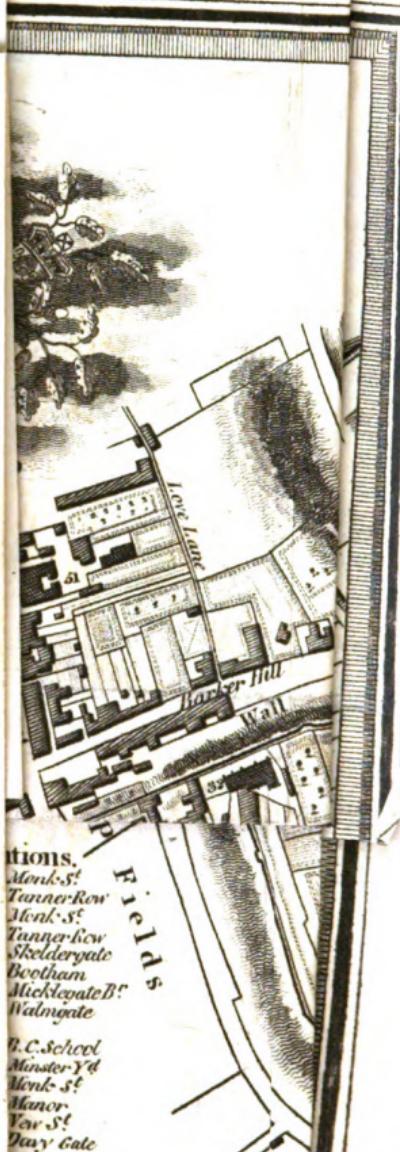
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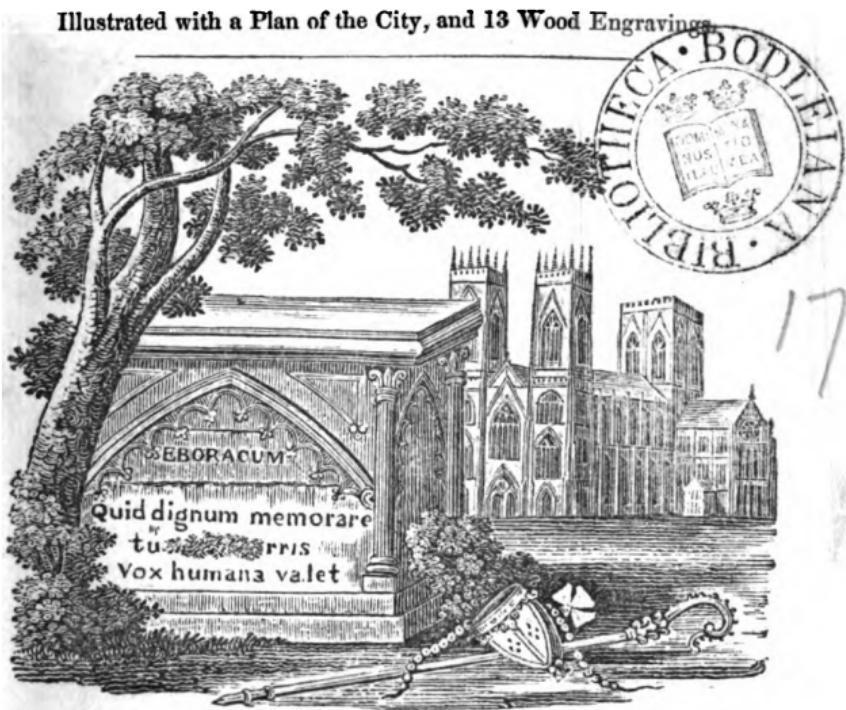


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THE
STRANGER'S GUIDE
THROUGH THE
CITY OF YORK,
AND ITS
CATHEDRAL.

Illustrated with a Plan of the City, and 13 Wood Engravings.



The whole first compiled from
ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS.

The Fifth Edition, considerably enlarged.

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CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>
<i>Antiquities of the City</i>	28
<i>Archbishops of York</i>	41
<i>Arms of the City</i>	27
<i>Assembly Rooms</i>	129
<i>Bars and Posterns</i>	147
<i>Bishopthorpe Palace</i>	164
<i>Cathedral</i>	50
<i>Cathedral Library</i>	95
<i>Cavalry Barracks</i>	163
<i>Charity Schools</i>	160
<i>Churches</i>	99
<i>City Gaol</i>	143
<i>City Walls</i>	144
<i>Clifford's Tower</i>	136
<i>Commerce</i>	23
<i>Corporation of the City</i>	21
<i>County Hospital</i>	158
<i>Dignitaries of the Cathedral</i>	49
<i>Dispensary</i>	159
<i>Dissenting Chapels</i>	107
<i>Eye Institution</i>	159
<i>Foss Bridge</i>	125
<i>Festival Concert Room</i>	130
<i>Government of the City</i>	17
<i>Guild Hall</i>	126

	<i>Page.</i>
<i>House of Correction ..</i>	144
<i>Lord Lieutenants of the County ..</i>	168
<i>Lunatic Asylum ..</i>	155
<i>Manor House ..</i>	123
<i>Mansion House ..</i>	125
<i>Members of Parliament for the City ..</i>	168
<i>Musical Festivals of 1823, 1825, 1828..</i>	38—63
<i>News Rooms ..</i>	135
<i>New Walk..</i>	162
<i>Organ (The) in the Cathedral ..</i>	77
<i>Ouse Bridge..</i>	123
<i>Palatium (The)</i>	32
<i>Post-Office ..</i>	168
<i>Population of the City ..</i>	22
<i>Race Ground ..</i>	154
<i>Retreat (The) ..</i>	156
<i>Roman Multangular Tower ..</i>	115
<i>Roman Tessellated Pavement ..</i>	129
<i>Roman Vault, &c. ..</i>	128
<i>St. Leonard's and St. Peter's Hospitals ..</i>	111
<i>St. Mary's Abbey ..</i>	112
<i>Theatre Royal ..</i>	132
<i>Vetus Ballium, or Old Baile ..</i>	142
<i>York Banks ..</i>	167
<i>York Castle and County Hall..</i>	137
<i>York, (Early History of)</i>	1
<i>York Subscription Library ..</i>	134
<i>York Newspapers ..</i>	167
<i>Yorkshire Museum ..</i>	117

THE
S T R A N G E R'S G U I D E , &c.

“ Of hoary YORK, the early throne of state,
Where polished Romans sat in high debate!
Where laws, and chiefs of venerable rule,
The nobler produce of the latin school,
Shone forth,—we sing.”

WITH the exception of the memorable names of Rome, Sparta, Athens, and Jerusalem, there are few places whose history is composed of more interesting and instructive materials than that of the ancient metropolis of our county—THE CITY OF YORK;—and had its historians been gifted like those master spirits whose productions yet afford so rich a treat to the classic taste, “ Altera Roma” would have been considered worthy to form a link in the illustrious chain we have mentioned, and would have afforded, to the Briton at least, a subject of more interesting contemplation. Men of every taste and capacity may find within its venerable walls, sufficient to demand their attention and gratify their curiosity. The mind of the well-informed traveller will here have a field of the greatest extent for the boldest flights

A

of imagination: and the constant resident may beguile many an hour, in the pleasing but delusive task, of re-peopling the surrounding towers, now desolate and forsaken—in witnessing the wondrous deeds of the days of chivalry and romance, on the adjoining plains—in listening to the soul-aweing chant of the Roman Catholic ritual, reverberating through the aisles of the venerable cathedral; and even the ignorant and illiterate rustic may deduce his “tale of wonders” from the objects he sees, to elicit the astonishment of his family and neighbours, when assembled round his humble hearth, to listen to his “plain unvarnished tale.”

York, the metropolis of the north of England, the capital of Eborasciria, or Yorkshire, and now the second city in the kingdom, is situate in a rich and delightful vale, considered one of the most extensive in Europe. It stands upon a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ouse and Foss, at the point of junction of the three ridings into which the county is divided; about 198 miles from London, and 201 from Edinburgh. It is a county of itself, and the see of an archbishop, who is “Metropolitan, and primate of England.”

It is impossible to discover the true etomology of the name “York,” which alone is a strong proof of its high antiquity. Geoffry of Monmouth, in whom, however, no confidence can be placed, tells us, that Ebraucus, son of Mempricius, the third King from Brute, who flourished, according to the same historian, about 983 B. C., built a

city north of the Humber, which, from his own name, he called Kaer-Ebrauc, *i. e.* the city of Ebraucus; and from Ebraucus the Roman appellation, Eboracum, may be derived. Others, among whom is Camden, believe the name to have been derived from the river Eure, on which it is situated. Leland supposes, that the Eure was one of the rivers of Isis, vulgarly called Ouse; hence the city was named Isure-wic, Yure-wic, and lastly, by abbreviation, York. Verstigan says, it was called Caer-Efroc by the ancient Britons, and Eborwic, Everwic, and Eberwic, by the Saxons:—Eber, or Ever, being, in the Old Saxon, a wild-boar; and wic, a place of refuge or retreat; and he supposes the Saxon appellation was derived from its being a place of retreat from the wild boars which infested the forest of Galtres. The following list of names by which the city has at different times been known, must convince the reader, from whatever source their etymology may have been derived, that the exploits of its inhabitants have never been in danger of being buried in oblivion, for want of a name by which the historian might designate the place of their abode:—Eboracum, Civitas Brigantium, Ebvracvm, Kaer-Ebravc, Cair-Effroc, Ever-wic, Ceaster, Isvropicvm, Altera-Roma, Victoria, Sexta, Civitas-Eboracum, Yure-wic, Yorke, York.

The compiler of a guide to York has a task of no small difficulty to perform; which arises, not as might be supposed, from the scantiness of his materials, but from the multitude of diversified

associations which at once rush into his mind, causing him to forget that it is only in his power to give a faint outline of the events by which this city is celebrated, and that for more ample information, he must refer his readers to the voluminous historians of England, in whose pages the name of York is so frequently to be found. As the bounds of the compiler's range are necessarily so limited, the following chronological digest will, perhaps, be more satisfactory than the introduction of historical matter, which must of course otherwise be short, confused, and irregular.

The early history of York, like that of Britain, is involved in a cloud of uncertainty, which the fables of the monks have only rendered more obscure and impenetrable. It is generally allowed to have been a settlement of the ancient Britons, when

“E'en the fair virgin stain'd her native grace,
To add new horrors to the tented field.”

And from the similarity of its form to that of Rome, and other circumstances, it is supposed, that the Romans converted this assemblage of rude huts into a regular fortified station. Drake is of opinion, that York was first planted and fortified by Agricola. Lucius, a British king, who is said to have been the first crowned head in the world that embraced Christianity, was probably born here, as it was the residence of his father, Coilus.

About the year A.D. 134.—Adrian arrived in England, and took up his residence at York.

On his return to Rome, he left here the sixth legion, styled "Legio Sexta Victrix," which can be traced in this particular station upwards of 300 years.

150.—About this time, Eboracum was one of the greatest, if not the most considerable, station in the province.

208.—The Britons having besieged York, under Fulgenius, a Scythian general, Virius Lupus, then proprætor in Britain, informed Severus of his situation, who immediately came over, accompanied by his sons, Geta and Caracalla, and his whole court.

After his expedition against the Caledonians, Severus resided about three years in York, and here died. It is supposed that, to immortalize the memory of this great man, his army raised three large hills or tumuli, where his funeral rites were performed, A. D. 211, at Holgate, near this city, which still retain the name of Severus's hills. It was about this period that York shone in its fullest splendour.

212.—York became the scene of the most detestable cruelties. Caracalla, perceiving that Geta had a powerful party in the army, ordered 20,000 soldiers to be put to death, under pretence of a mutiny; and murdered his brother with his own hands, in the arms of his mother.

272.—It is supposed that about this time Constantine the Great was born in York, his father, Constantius, then residing here as legate under the Emperor Aurelius, and having married Helena, the daughter of Gallius, a British King.

285.—Carausius, a Menapian, of mean origin, who had been entrusted by the Emperor Maximinian with the command of the Roman fleet in the British channel, landed in Britain, and was proclaimed Emperor at York. He reigned here 15 years.

305.—Constantius, as Emperor of the West, on the resignation of Maximinian, took up his residence at York.

307.—Constantius died in the imperial palace at York, in the 13th year of his reign, and was succeeded by his son, Constantine the Great, who had arrived from Rome, just before his death.

Tradition assures us, that Constantius was buried in the parish church of St. Helen in the Wall, which once stood in Aldwark, and that he had the ceremony of *apotheosis*, or deification, conferred on him.

450.—The Romans evacuated Britain.

York, no longer the residence of “the lords of the universe,” now began to decline in power and splendour, and distress and misery succeeded wealth and glory.

450.—The British princes, unable to repel the attacks of the Scots and Picts, who had subdued all the country north of the Humber, and reduced York to a heap of ruins, solicited the aid of the Saxons, who, under Hengist, re-took York.

466.—Hengist having exasperated the Britons by his cruelty, he was attacked by Aurelius Ambrosius, (who had been invited from Armorica, to the defence of the Britons,) and slain at Coningsborough.

The two sons of Hengist, Octa and Eosa, surrendered themselves to the victor, who summoned all the princes and nobility of the kingdom to appear at York.

490.—When Uter succeeded his brother Ambrosius, the sons of Hengist revolted, and invested York, but were defeated by the British king, and taken prisoners.

520.—Colgrin, the son of Ella, who founded the kingdoms of Deira and Bernicia, was besieged in York by the celebrated Arthur; but the approach of a large force to the relief of Colgrin, compelled him to retire.

524.—Arthur defeated 90,000 Saxons, and slew their generals, on Baden hills; in consequence of which, York was delivered up to him on his approach.

The first Christmas ever kept in Britain was this year celebrated at York, by Arthur and his nobility. He began to build the churches which the Saxons had destroyed.

527.—On the establishment of the octarchy, York became the capital of Northumbria, under Ida, but at his death it was the capital of Deira only.

617.—Edwin the Great, king of Deira, became sole monarch of the Anglo-Saxons.

From this period until the arrival of the Conqueror, no particular event occurred at York. It was alternately besieged by the Danes and Saxons, and of course suffered considerably during every siege. In 867 the Danes became masters of the city. A Danish officer, called Godram or Guthrum, was placed here as deputy-governor, and Godram, or Guthram-Gate, is so called from a tradition that he resided in it. In 926 York, and the whole of the kingdom of Northumberland, were again subjected to the Saxon domination under Athelstan.—During the struggles between the Britons and the Saxons, and the latter and the Danes,—as also in consequence of the quarrels between the Saxons themselves,—the kingdom of Northumberland, which extended from the German to the Irish Sea, and from the Humber to the Tweed, was divided into six or seven portions or shares; and York, from being the capital of the whole, became only the metropolis of somewhat the largest share, called Eurewiescire.

1068.—Morchar, governor of York, assisted by Edgar Atheling, resisted the Norman yoke; but William coming upon them before they were in a condition to stand a siege, they submitted to his clemency. He fortified two castles in the city, and left them garrisoned by Normans.

Edgar having persuaded the Danes to come to his assistance, they arrived in the Humber with 250 ships, and immediately marched for York. The garrisons in the castles prepared for a siege, and set fire to some houses near them, that they might not prove of use to the enemy. The fire spreading further than was intended, burnt a great part of the city, together with the cathedral church and its famous library. During the confusion the Britons attacked one castle, the Danes the other, and succeeded in both instances. 300 Normans were put to the sword. This conflict took place, Sept. 19, 1069. William soon after arrived before the city, and bribed the Danes to leave the country. Waltheof, the governor, after a gallant defence of six months, was obliged by famine to surrender. The stipulations agreed upon were disregarded. The city was rased to the ground; the nobility and gentry were put to the sword; and all the country between York and Durham was laid waste. Those of the inhabitants who escaped the edge of the sword, were reserved for a more deplorable fate, being obliged to eat

horses, dogs, cats, and even their own species, to preserve their miserable lives. It is said, that for some time after, there was not an inhabited house between York and Durham, and that 100,000 human beings perished on the occasion. The author of the *Polychronicon* says, that "York seemed as fair as the city of Rome," before the destruction of it by the Norman conquerer.

1137.—A casual fire broke out, which burnt down the cathedral, St. Mary's Abbey, and 40 other churches.

The dreadful fire was scarcely extinguished, when the Scots, under David their King, entered England, and laid the country waste to the very gates of York. Archbishop Thurstan assembled the neighbouring barons, and promised the absolution of sins to all who should fall in the war. A tall mast, having at the top a *pix* and a cross, from which were suspended the banners of St. Peter, St. John, of Beverley, and St. Wilfred, was fixed in a huge chariot, and taken into the field of battle, on Cutonmoor, near Northallerton; it so excited the soldiers, that the enemy was totally routed with the loss of 10,000 men. This was the celebrated *Battle of the Standard*. It was fought on the 23d of August, 1138.

1160.—The first parliament, mentioned in history by that name, was held in York by Henry II.

Malcolm, king of Scotland, appeared at it, and did homage for the territories he held under the king of England. Eleven years afterward, another convention of bishops and barons was called here; and William, the successor of Malcolm, did homage to Henry for the whole kingdom of Scotland. In token of this subjection, he deposited on the altar of St. Peter, his spear, breast-plate, and saddle.

1190.—From 1500 to 2000 Jews were slaughtered at York.

Numbers of these people resided at York at this period; and the names of two places in and about the city still retain their memory; i. e. Jubbergate, or Jewbergate; and Jewbury, or Jewburgh, in Layerthorpe.

1199.—King Johu, and the monarch of Scotland, with their nobles, held a convention at York, at which it was agreed that the two sons of John should marry the two daughters of the Scotch King.

1215.—The northern barons besieged York, but retreated on receiving 1000 marks from the inhabitants.

1230.—Henry III. and the king of Scotland kept their Christmas at York.

1251.—Henry III. again celebrated Christmas at York, with greater splendour than on the former occasion. He was met here by the young king of Scotland, Alexander III., to whom he married his daughter Margaret.

1298 & 1299.—Parliaments were held in this city by Edward I.

During this reign the courts of justice were removed here from London, where they remained until the battle of Falkirk.

1311.—Edward II. kept his Christmas at York, and returned here after the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314.

1319.—The courts of justice, with the doomsday-book and other records, were removed to York for six months.

King Edward II., having advanced with an army to besiege Berwick, the Scots, under the Earl of Murray, entered England by another route, and penetrated into Yorkshire. On the 12th of October, the archbishop, with an army of monks, labourers, &c., attacked them at Myton, but were unsuccessful. The mayor of York, Nicholas Flemming was slain; and so many priests perished, that it was long afterwards called *The White Battle*.

1322.—Edward II. held a parliament at York, at which the decree, passed by the parliament in London, against his favourites, the Spencers, was repealed, and they were restored to all their honours and estates.

1327.—Edward III. rendezvoused at York, with an army of 60,000 men, assembled to oppose Robert Bruce, who was ravaging the northern parts of the kingdom.

Twelve parliaments assembled in York during this and the preceding reign.

1347.—David Bruce having laid waste the country to the gates of York, Philippa, the queen-regent, then in this city, attacked the Scots at Neville's cross, in Durham, slew 15,000, and took Bruce prisoner.

1348.—There was a great mortality in the city, which spread from Ascension-Day, to the Feast of St. James the Apostle.

1389.—Richard II. created the first lord mayor of York.

1390.—A contagion carried off 1,100 persons in the city, and the following year a more dreadful pestilence swept away 11,000 in a short period.

1405.—Archbishop Scroope, and Thomas Mowbray, earl marshal, raised 20,000 men “to reform abuses.”

Henry IV. sent an army, under Neville, earl of Westmoreland, to quell the insurrection. On his arrival, he found the archbishop so advantageously posted in the forest of Galtres, that afraid to attack him, he prevailed on the reverend commander to meet him half way between the two armies, to settle matters without having recourse to arms. The archbishop and earl marshal, thus betrayed into the hands of their enemy, were arrested for high-treason, and soon after beheaded.

1421.—Henry V. and his queen visited York, on their pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. John of Beverley.

1461.—On Palm Sunday the adherents of the house of York defeated the Lancastrians, at the battle of Towton field, near Tadcaster, on which occasion was assembled the largest army ever seen in England.

1464.—Edward IV. came to York, accompanied by his brothers, and most of the nobility of the realm, bringing with him a mighty army against the Scotch, French, and Northumbrians, who had taken arms in favour of Henry VI. In this year, in consequence of the hardships the city had undergone, Edward, by a patent dated June 16, relinquished the usual farm of the city, and assigned the citizens an annual rent of £40., to be paid out of his customs, received at Hull.

1483.—Edward IV. died. Richard of Gloucester was then residing in this city, and here he seems to have conceived those ambitious projects which ended so fatally for his nephews.

1503.—On the 14th of July, Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII., was received in York with great ceremony, on her route to Scotland, to solemnize her marriage with James IV. of that country.

1509.—Hugo Goes established the first printing press at York.

1540.—Henry VIII. placed a President and Council in York, with very extensive powers, which continued here till the rebellion in the time of Charles I. The President had the title of Lord President of the North; and generally resided at what is now called the Manor.

1541.—Henry VIII. spent twelve days in this city.

1551.—There was a great plague in York.

1569.—A conspiracy was formed to restore the Roman Catholic religion, by the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland.

This enterprise failed; and on Good Friday, 1570, several of the conspirators were “hanged, headed, and quartered,” on Knavesmire.

1603.—King James visited York; and again in 1617.

1604.—3512 persons in York fell victims to the plague. This was the last contagion the city has been visited with.

1607.—There was so severe a frost, that the Ouse was entirely frozen up; a horse-race was ran upon it, and many sports were held on the ice. The frost began about Martinmas.

1614.—In the commencement of this year, there was the heaviest fall of snow ever remembered, which was succeeded by a terrible flood. This was followed by a drought, that continued from April to the 20th of August, and occasioned a great scarcity, raising the price of all kinds of provisions.

1617.—The inhabitants of the city and county petitioned for the establishment of an university in York, but in vain.

1633.—King Charles paid a visit of three days to this city.

1639.—Charles again visited York, and held a council in the manor, on the affairs of Scotland. On his return from Scotland, the city was fortified.

1640.—The King having summoned a parliament, the great assembly of peers met in the deanery, on the 24th of September.

The sitting was continued until the 18th of October. The abolition of this council was voted by the long parliament.

1642.—Charles removed his court to York, and was received by the gentlemen who were then attending the assizes, with every token of attachment.

The king went from York to Hull in April, to secure the magazines in that town, but was refused admittance by Sir John Hotham, the governor. On the 12th of May, 4000 Yorkshire gentlemen assembled at York, at the command of the king, who addressed them on the state of the nation.—On the 27th, a proclamation was issued from the court at York, forbidding the assemblage of trained bands without permission, and requiring all ministers, freeholders, &c., to assemble on Heworth moor. On the 3d of June, above 70,000 persons assembled at the place appointed. The king rode to the moor, accompanied by 150 knights, with their squires and gentlemen, and 800 foot soldiers. His approach was hailed by three loud huzzas, after which the meeting was formally addressed by the king. When he retired, loud acclamations of “God bless the king” resounded from all parts of the crowd, who accompanied him to the court gates. After a stay of five months at York, Charles proceeded to Nottingham. On his departure, it was resolved by the citizens, that York should be placed in a posture of defence; and on the 30th of Nov. the Earl of Newcastle arrived with 6000 men, to their assistance.

1643.—On the 22d of February the queen landed at Bridlington Quay, with 38 pieces of ordnance, and small arms for 10,000 men. Her majesty immediately proceeded to York, and was met on Heworth moor by the corporation and a great number of citizens. The arms and ammunition were placed in the Guildhall.

1644.—Sir Thomas Fairfax having obtained a victory at Selby, hastened to besiege York, in the spring of this year.

The city was surrounded by 40,000 men, under Fairfax, Leven, and the Earl of Manchester. Several batteries were erected against it; five pieces of cannon, planted on Lamel-hill, played incessantly upon the tower, castle, &c. On the 30th of June, the besiegers were surprised by the information, that prince Rupert was hastening to the relief of the city, with an army of 20,000 men. The following day they retired to Marston moor, about seven miles from the city. On the 2d of July, the field was disputed between the two most numerous armies that were engaged in these wars. The royalists amounted to 14,000 foot, 9000 horse, and 25 pieces of ordnance. Their watchword was "God and the king." They were commanded by prince Rupert, the earl of Newcastle, and lord Goring. The parliamentarians were commanded by sir T. Fairfax, lord Ferdinando, Leven, the earl of Manchester, and Cromwell. Their watchword was, "God with us." Prince Rupert, by his excess of valour, and defect of conduct, lost the royal army, and had a victory wrested out of his hands after he had all the advantage he could desire. On the 16th, Sir Thomas Glenham, the governor, surrendered the city, after a siege of thirteen weeks, in which it had sustained twenty-two assaults, and between four and five thousand of the enemy were laid dead before the walls.

1647.—The inhabitants of the county and the city, and of all the northern parts of the kingdom, again petitioned parliament to found an university in York.—This year the city was dismantled of its garrison, Clifford's tower only excepted, of which the Lord Mayor was constituted governor.

1650.—July 4, Cromwell came to York on an expedition to Scotland, on which occasion the magistrates took down the King's Arms from Micklegate and Bootham bars, through which he had to pass.

1660.—General Monk having found the city favourably disposed towards the royal cause, Charles II. was proclaimed with great solemnity; and the effigies of Cromwell and Bradshaw were burnt in the Pavement.

1663.—There was an insurrection in Yorkshire, the leaders of which were all Cromwellians and old Parliamentarians.—It was subdued; and the leaders were tried at York by a

special commission. Eighteen were executed at York.—Four of their heads were set upon Micklegate-bar, three at Bootham-bar, one at Walmgate-bar, and three over the Castle-gates.

1666.—James, Duke of York, and his Duchess, visited this city. They paid York a second visit in 1679, when the tide of opinion in London ran strong against the Duke.

1684.—A Quo Warrant was granted against the citizens this year, to shew cause why they claimed such and such liberties; and their charter was taken from them.

1685.—King James II. renewed the Charter, which had been seized by Charles II.

1746.—The duke of Cumberland visited York, after the defeat of the rebels at Culloden.

The citizens had previously raised a subscription, amounting to £2,345, with which four companies of men, called the *York Blues*, were embodied for the safeguard of the city during the rebellion. Twenty two of the rebels were executed at York, and two of their heads placed on Micklegate Bar.

1757.—There were serious riots in York, arising out of the new militia laws. One of the rioters, at the next assizes, was sentenced to death; but the sentence was commuted into transportation for life.

1761.—Edward, Duke of York, visited the city; and was received with great ceremony.

1768.—The King of Denmark, then on a visit to the Court of Great Britain at London, arrived at York, on the 31st of August. His Majesty remained only two days.

1777.—On Sunday, the 14th of September, a slight shock of an earthquake was experienced in York.

1782.—In the month of May, an invasion of England by the French, Spaniards, and Dutch, being expected, a corps of gentlemen volunteers was embodied in York, who found their own arms and accoutrements,—being under no control, but that of the civil magistrates. Four companies were also raised, who were paid out of a general subscrip-

tion, and were to be subject to martial law. The Corporation gave £500. to the subscription.

1788.—The first public meeting held in York in opposition to the slave trade, took place in the month of February. A petition against that inhuman traffic was signed by 1800 citizens.

1789.—His late Majesty, George IV., then Prince of Wales, accompanied by his royal brother, the Duke of York, visited this city, and attended the races on Knavesmire.

1791.—In the month of August there was a musical performance, of considerable extent, in the Cathedral, being the first that ever took place within its walls.—The right hon. Charles James Fox visited York in the August race week.

1794.—A corps of volunteer infantry was formed in York, on account of the disturbed state of the country.

1795.—His royal highness, Prince William, duke of Gloucester, visited York, in November, on his return from Scarborough.

1805.—In the August race week, the city was visited by the gallant Earl St. Vincent.

1809.—At the March assizes, Mary Bateman, known by the name of the Yorkshire Witch, was tried and executed at York, for wilful murder.—This year that “good auld man” George III. entered, on the 25th of October, the 50th year of his reign. The day was celebrated as one of Jubilee all over the kingdom; and in no place was it observed with greater rejoicing and festivity than in York.

1820.—Prince Leopold visited the city of York; and in 1822 it was honoured with the presence of his royal highness the Duke of Sussex.

1822.—The Yorkshire Philosophical Society was instituted in this city.

1824.—The Yorkshire Fire Office was established here.

1827.—In September, this year, the duke of Wellington visited York; and was received with the greatest enthusiasm a

grateful people could evince, for the eminent services he had rendered his country.—In this year, a new act of parliament was obtained for regulating the local police of the city, which was placed under the controul of forty commissioners, ten for each ward.

1829.—The Charter being in danger of expiring, as the conditions of it, relative to the election of a Lord Mayor, could not be complied with, the Corporation applied for, and obtained, a new one.

1831.—In this year the repair of the bar-walls, which had been suffered to fall into great decay, was commenced ; the expense being defrayed by public subscription.—In the month of September, this year, a grand Scientific Meeting was held at the Yorkshire Museum, under the auspices of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and a society was instituted, called the British Society for the Advancement of Science.

These annals of the city are necessarily brief—but they comprise an epitome of the leading events which, more or less, characterise all empires and all states, we may learn from them the most important truths ; they are fraught with those edifying lessons which history alone is capable of teaching mankind.

Though, in these pages we behold the once celebrated rival of the mistress of the world bereft of her magnificence and splendour, and left comparatively desolate and unhonoured, the philanthropist will arise from their perusal with feelings of satisfaction, and not of regret. It is true, that the diadem of the monarch is not now seen to glitter in her palaces, nor the pomp of royalty to parade her streets, but the loss of these is amply compensated for, by the absence of those “ horrors

of civil war," when carnage and desolation attended the march of the conqueror. The air no longer resounds with the cries of the victims sacrificed to the goddess of victory—the rites of Bellona are no longer celebrated in her temples—her altars are not stained with the blood of the offerings to Woden and to Thor: the sword of cruelty is wrested from the merciless hand of idolatry, by THE GOSPEL, and the reign of superstition is succeeded by that of TRUTH.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

LITTLE is known respecting the mode of government adopted by the Britons in their cities. Under the Roman government in Britain, this city was governed in all respects like Rome itself.—During the Saxon sway, York was the residence of the kings of Northumbria; but when Edwin became universal monarch, he changed the government from a kingdom to an earldom. At what time the title of mayor was conferred on the chief magistrate, cannot now be ascertained.

The title of Lord was first conferred upon the mayor by Richard II. That monarch, after granting a new charter to the citizens, at his coming to York, took his sword from his side, and gave it to William de Selby, then mayor, to be borne before him and his successors, with the point erected, except in the presence of the king, *ad perpetuum*. From this emblem of justice, the title of LORD MAYOR is deduced. In 1392, the same monarch presented Robert Savage, then lord

mayor with the first mace, and a cap of maintenance to the sword-bearer. About four years afterwards, he abolished the office of bailiffs, and appointed two sheriffs, thus making York a distinct county, which is called the county of the city. A district, called the Ainsty, which comprises about thirty-five towns and villages, was annexed to the county of the city, by Henry VI. York and London are the only two places in England whose chief magistrates are distinguished by the title of "Lord;" and it is worthy of remark, that our city enjoyed this high honour before the present metropolis of the kingdom.

The government of the city much resembles that system which, on a grander scale, is the envy of foreigners, and the boast and glory of England: the lord mayor representing the sovereign; the upper house, the house of peers; and the lower one, the house of commons. Besides the lord mayor, the corporation consists of a recorder, two city counsel, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, seventy-two common-council men, and six chamberlains.

The **LORD MAYOR** is chosen annually from among the aldermen, on the 15th of January. On the 3d of February, the lord mayor elect enters upon his office, and along with the corporation, accompanied by music, banners, &c., he proceeds through the principal streets of the city in procession. On this and other public occasions, he is habited in a rich scarlet mantle, with a massy gold chain hung round his neck. The office is one of great trust and importance. Within his

own jurisdiction, he is surpassed by none in rank and power, except the king, and the presumptive heir to the crown. At the sessions of the peace he is supreme. The judge of assize sits at his right hand, whilst he occupies the chair. No law can pass the corporation without his approval and concurrence. The wife of the lord mayor, if he be married, is dignified with the title of **LADY MAYORESS**. Such was *formerly* the courtesy of the citizens of York, that she still retained the title of *lady* after her husband was divested of office. This gave rise to the well-known couplet—

He is a lord for a year and a day,
But she is a lady for ever and aye.

The **ALDERMEN** are chosen out of the wealthier class of citizens, or from the list of those who have served the office of sheriff. They may be exempted from this office by the payment of a fine, at the discretion of the corporation.

The **SHERIFFS**, who are chosen on the 21st of September, have a double function to exercise, ministerial and judicial; as they execute and make returns of all processes and precepts of the courts of law, and have authority to hold several courts of a distinct nature. They have also authority to inspect all weights and measures; to collect all public profits, customs, and taxes, of the city and county of the city; and have the care of all debtors and felons confined within the same. Soon after they enter on office, the sheriffs, or their deputies, read a proclamation in several parts of the city. This was formerly at-

tended with considerable parade and ceremony ; and this ancient custom, though almost universally exploded, is sometimes yet retained, when individuals of spirit are chosen to fill the office. The fine for exemption is usually 100 guineas. The gentlemen who have served this office are also members of the upper house, under the title of **THE TWENTY-FOUR**, though they generally exceed that number.

The **RECODER** is the particular guardian of the privileges of the citizens, and the preserver of the ancient records and charters. He is by virtue of his office justice of the peace and of the quorum. He is the public orator of the corporate body, and sits at the right hand of the Lord Mayor, as assistant to him and the bench. Two other counsellors act in unison with the recorder, and are called the **CITY COUNSEL**.

The city was divided by a charter of Charles II. into four wards, each of which provides eighteen commoners. A foreman, or speaker, is chosen for the whole. The **COMMON COUNCIL MEN** are seventy-two in number, and constitute the lower house.

Six **CHAMBERLAINS** are also chosen annually. This office, though formerly considered honourable, is now shunned and despised ; and is generally conferred upon those with whom the corporation are not on the most friendly terms. It was formerly customary for every chamberlain to pay, at his entrance into office, the sum of £6. 13s. 4d.— This fine was remitted in the year 1830, and has not since been enforced.

The TOWN CLERK, as well as the Recorder, must be approved of by the king, before he can enter on office.—The PROTHONOTARY is appointed to attend the sheriffs' courts, and enrol their proceedings.—Two CORONERS are chosen for the city and ainsty; in addition to which, there are several other inferior officers.

**LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, &c. OF THE CITY,
FOR THE YEAR 1835:—**

Lord Mayor.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THOMAS WOOD WILSON,

Elected ALDERMAN 1834.

(Whose Office will expire on the 3d of February, 1836.)

Recorder.

CHARLES HENAGE ELSLEY, Esq.—(Elected 1833.)

City Counsel.

JOHN PEMBERTON HEYWOOD, Esq.—(1790.)

EUSTACHIUS STRICKLAND, Esq.—(1832.)

Aldermen:

Elected	Elected
2 W. Hotham, Esq. <i>Pater urbis, or father of the city</i> 1792	2 John Dales, Esq. 1812
2 Geo. Peacock, Esq. ... 1807	2 William Oldfield, Esq. 1824
3 Rt. Hon. Lord Dundas 1808	2 Wm. Cooper, Esq..... 1825
2 Isaac Spencer, Esq. ... 1810	1 Hon. E. R. Petre 1829
2 Thos. Smith, Esq..... 1811	1 James Barber, Esq. ... 1832
2 W. Hutchinson Hearon Esq..... 1811	John Simpson, Esq.... 1834

The figure affixed before each Alderman's name, denotes the number of times he has served the Office of Lord Mayor.

Sheriffs.

Seth Agar, Gent.

Town Clerk.

Robert Davies, Esq.

William Scawin, Gent.

Prothonotary.

John Seymour, Esq.

*Gentlemen,**Who have served the Office of Sheriff, called the Twenty-four.*

William Hornby, Gent.	George Ellis
James Shepherd	John Ward
George Cressey	Henry Cobb
Joseph Agar	James Meek
Robert Cattle	Charles Priestley
William Blanchard	John Wolstenholme
Thomas Rayson	Wm. Husband, M. D.
Cook Cooper Taylor	Benjamin Hornor.
John Wormald	Charles J. Hanson
Wm. Stephenson Clark	William Hargrove
Martin Stapylton	Henry Cooper
Richard Wood	Thomas Eridge
Charles Liddell	Amos Coates
Thomas Gregory	John Hotham

*Chamberlains,**Whose Office expires on the 3d of February, 1836.*

Mr. William Labron	Mr. Christopher Simpson
Mr. Henry Bellerby	Mr. Robert Carr
Mr. William Hands	Mr. John Bulmer

*Mr. Thomas Bewlay, Foreman of the Common-Council.***POPULATION OF THE CITY.**

A JUST estimate of the population of York, whilst it was occupied by the Romans, cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, but it must undoubtedly have been immense. In the reign of Edward the confessor, the number of inhabited houses was computed at 1898, and about the same number in the suburbs. We learn, from the Doomsday-book, that after the Norman conquest there were only 654 inhabited houses in York. In 1186, it was considered as bearing a half proportion to London. In the subsidy roll of the 51st Edward III., the population of York is stated at 10,800. In the reign of Henry V., the number

of houses was 2000, and the inhabitants 10,000. At the census taken in 1801, the population was found to be 16,846; in 1811, it was 19,000; in 1821, 22,589; and in 1831, 26,454.

COMMERCE.

DURING the residence of the Romans at York, this city would be the emporium of Britain, and would as far surpass its contemporaries in the extent of its commerce, as it exceeded them in wealth and magnificence. The largest ships which then navigated the ocean could be safely moored in the great harbour of the city, and her merchants traded to every part of the known world. Although, during the Saxon dynasty, York was the scene of the most destructive and bloody revolutions, its commerce appears to have risen superior to misfortune: as we learn from Alcuin, that ships from the most distant parts arrived here, where the sailors found a sure retreat after enduring the hardships of a toilsome voyage. The same author also calls this city “emporium terræ commune marisque.” In the reign of Edward I. York was ranked among the English ports, and furnished one vessel to the king’s fleet; and although ships were soon after built of greater magnitude, and Hull monopolised that trade which had formerly benefitted York, yet for some time after this, our city continued eminent for trade. During the reign of Edward III. the staple of wool was fixed here, which had previously been at Bruges, in France. Many of her merchants

were members of the corporation of Calais. A woollen manufactory flourished here so recently as the reign of Henry VIII. The great number of Jews who resided in this city, is a strong proof that its trade had revived, as the name of Jew has for many ages been almost synonymous with that of trade.

At present, the commerce of the city, though considerable, is trifling when compared with its former extent. Scarcely a vessel is left, to tell of the thousands that once here sought refuge from the blasts of the storm, and a mart for the disposal of their merchandise. The largest capital at present employed by the citizens in one branch of commerce is, perhaps, in the drug trade. The printing, brewing, and comb-making businesses are extensively carried on. Here are also manufactories of jewellery, gloves, paper-hangings, confectionaries, musical instruments, leather, linen, &c.

The white and red-lead manufactory of Messrs. Liddell and Co. founded in 1793, is situate near Fishergate-postern. These works have, however, during the last few years, been closed by the proprietors, and are now unoccupied.—Not far from the lead works, an extensive glass manufactory is conducted by Charles Priestley, Esq. Flint glass vessels and common phials are now the principal fabrication. Although the art of making vessels of glass was not introduced into this country until 1557, it is certain, that a glass-house was erected in Marygate, towards the close of the 17th century.—The merchants of the staple having re-

moved from York, the wool trade was for many ages entirely discontinued, but was revived in 1708. Here is also a fair held every quarter, for the sale of leather.—Great quantities of butter were formerly brought to York, and weighed by the appointed officers at the “Butter Stand,” in Micklegate. As many as 80,000 firkins have been weighed here in one year. In 1828 this stand was taken down.

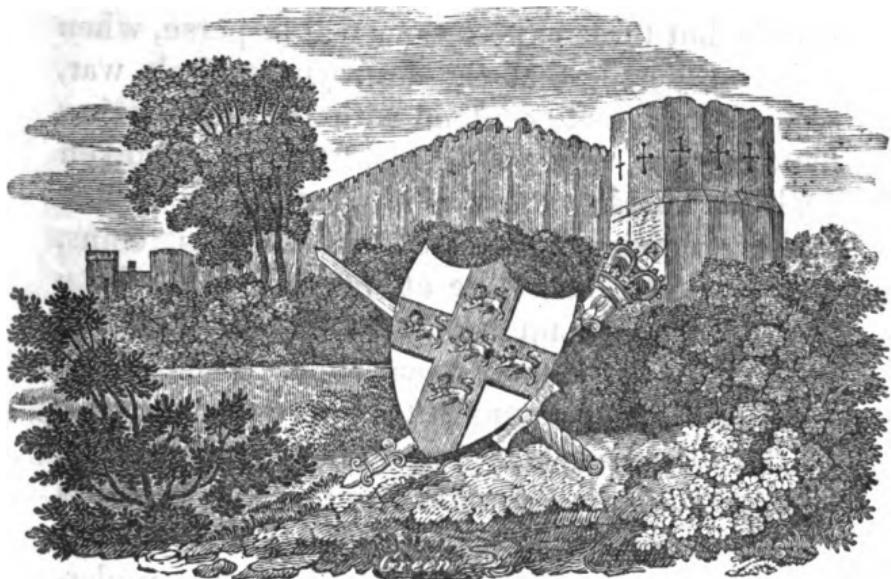
A great number of guilds or companies anciently existed in York, for the extension and regulation of trade, but these are now almost all dissolved. The MERCHANTS' COMPANY is of very considerable antiquity, and has outlived the shocks which it must frequently have received, from the fluctuations and decline of trade in the city. At the present period, several of the most wealthy and influential of the citizens are included amongst its members. The “Gilda Mercatorum,” or Merchant's Hall, is situated in Fossgate. The ancient seal of the company is still preserved. It is of brass, and is in fine preservation. The first figure represents the Virgin Mary, and the other is a personification of commerce; “thus denoting that the mercantile institution was grafted on one which originally had been monastic.” The inscription read at length is as follows:—*Sigillum Cœnobii hospitaliter fratrum et sororum Beatae Mariæ Virginis juxta portam Fossæ Ebor;* which is thus translated—“ Seal of the Monastery of the brethren and sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary, near Fossgate, York.”

The following is a correct representation of this curious relic :—



The MERCHANT TAILORS' COMPANY continues to hold its quarterly meetings, in the hall, in Aldwark.—There is here, as in some other cities, a GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY, which is authorised by act of parliament to elect two wardens annually, and also to appoint an assay master: Mr. W. G. North, of this city, at present fills that office.

ARMS OF THE CITY.



THE arms of the city, and the multangular tower, which will be noticed afterwards, are here represented. Previously to the Norman conquest, they were argent, a cross gules—St. George's cross. William the conqueror added the five lions, in memory of the five heroic magistrates who resolutely defended the city against himself, and refused his admission until obliged by famine to surrender. The names of these worthies were Sir Robert Clifford, Howngate, Talbott, afterwards lord Talbott, Lassels, and Erringham.

ANTIQUITIES.

FROM the long residence of the Romans in this city, it might have been expected, that modern York would be able to boast of temples, amphitheatres, baths, and other mementos, of its having once been the residence of the emperors of the world; but these expectations will disperse, when it is considered, that the destroying angel, war, seemed for ages to contend with the mouldering hand of time, and the fanatical fury of mistaken zeal, in burying every relic of antiquity in the darkest oblivion. Numerous monuments, coins, altars, pateræ, &c. have at different times been dug up, but we must content ourselves with a brief notice of the most remarkable.

In 1686, the monument of a standard-bearer of the 9th legion was dug up in Trinity gardens, Micklegate. In the right-hand of the figure is the ensign of a cohort, and in his left he holds a measure for corn; there is an inscription underneath.—In 1638, a Roman relic was discovered in digging the foundation of a house on Bishop-hill-the-elder. It is an altar to Jupiter, by Marcianus, prefect of a cohort, “for the preservation of his own health, and that of his family.”—In 1747, a piece of sculpture was found in Micklegate, representing Mithras sacrificing a bull. This interesting relict is limestone, 2 ft. 3 in. long, 1 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, and 7 in. thick.—In 1770, a flat grit-stone, of which the following is a representation, was found near Toft-Green, beneath the foundation of a temple, of Roman brick-work.



The inscription is thus translated:—"This temple, sacred to the god Serapis, was erected, *a solo*, from the ground, by Claudio Heronymianus, lieutenant of the sixth conquering legion."—At the death of Mrs. Bourchier, in 1796, a small Roman altar was discovered among her furniture.

Great difference of opinion prevails amongst the learned, respecting the inscription; and as we cannot pretend to decide, "when doctors disagree," we give an accurate delineation of it, and leave the reader to form his own opinion on the subject. It may, perhaps, be well to mention, that the Rev. George Young, the well-known historian of Whitby, reads it as follows:—

MATRI ANTONINI PII AUGUSTI NOSTRI
MARCUS MINUTIUS UNUS DE
MILITIBUS LEGIONIS SEXTÆ VICTRICIS
SUPER LEGIONE SEXTA
VOTUM SOLVIT LIBENTISSIME MERITO.



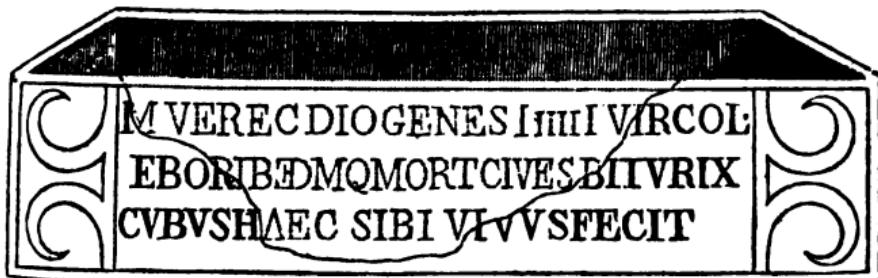
In 1816, a seal was found on the site of the monastery of the Fryars' Preachers, which is here represented :—



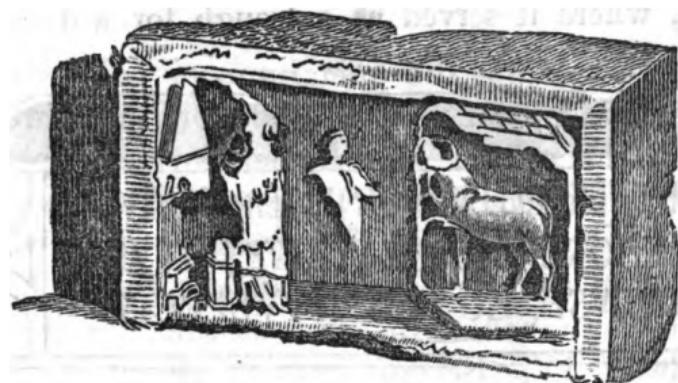
It is of brass, and is supposed to have belonged to one of the superiors of the monastery.

Camden observed in York a curious sepulchral vessel. Dr. Gale afterwards saw it at an inn in

Hull, where it served as a trough for watering horses :—



The inscription may be thus translated :—" Marcus Verecundus Diogenes, sixth time head of, or one of the six judges, in the colony at York, died at that place. He was a citizen of Bourdeaux, and made this sepulchre for himself, in his lifetime."—Mr. Thoresby mentions a rough grit stone, which was found near the multangular tower. It was a Roman votive tablet to the genius of York, and is inscribed "Genio loci feliciter."—A curious relic, supposed to represent the ceremonials of a religious sacrifice, was found a few years back, in Gillygate, near the site of the hospital of St. Anthony. It is thus described :—"The altar is perfect. The flowing drapery of the figure near it indicates the priest. The large animal, which a man is leading out of the stable, looks less like an ox than a horse: on the former supposition, it is the victim—on the latter, the man may be considered as entering on a journey, while the priest is making a vow for his safety and success. In either case, it is of Roman origin, and of high antiquity." The following is a representation of this relic :—



Drake mentions a curious antique figure which was found in digging a cellar near the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey. It represented the head of a female, and was presented to Roger Gale, the antiquary. This gentleman supposed it to represent the head of Lucretia.

During the years 1827 and 1828, several curious relics, interesting to the antiquary, were discovered, while excavating the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, which will be found noticed in the subsequent pages.

THE PALATIUM.

THE Palatium, or palace of the emperors of Rome, occupied several acres, and extended, according to Drake, from Christ Church, through all the houses and gardens on the east-side of Goodramgate and St. Andrewgate, through the Bedern to Aldwark. A considerable part of this extent was in all probability occupied by the royal baths. The royal courts and apartments, which were included within the palace, were very extensive,

among which was the prætorium, or judgment-hall. The emperor Severus lived more than three years in this palace. The Roman sovereign personally sat in judgment in the prætorium, as well as his son, Caracalla. This practice, which was usual with the monarchs of ancient times, has been discontinued in this country since the reign of Edward IV. Severus gave judgment in the most common cases, as in that of Cecilia, about the recovery of the right of possessing slaves or servants ; this rescript is still preserved. The judgment-hall was also honoured by the presence of Papin, the Eldon of his day. Several other great names occur in history, as his councillors or coadjutors in office. Whilst the emperors resided in the palace, the vast crowd of tributary kings, ambassadors, and other great men, who continually resorted here, must have raised York to an equality with the most renowned cities, and have rendered it worthy of those high-sounding titles by which historians frequently designate it.

THE CATHEDRAL.

“Templum opere et magnitudine toto orbe memorandum.”
VITA AE. SYLVII.

BY whom, and at what period, the native Britons were first converted to Christianity, are subjects involved in great obscurity. Eusebius asserts, that the apostles preached in the remotest cities and countries ; and having named the Romans,

Persians, Armenians, Parthians, Indians, and Scythians, he adds particularly, that some passed over the ocean *'επι τὰς καλεμένας Βρετανικὰς νήσους*, to those which are called the British islands.—Although the historian does not state which of the apostles first planted the banner of the cross in Britain, by the aid of legends, traditions, and conjecture, modern historians have discovered, that St. Paul, St. Simon, and St. Peter, severally preached in this island; and that after their departure, the pious undertaking was continued by Joseph of Arimathea! Theodoret declares, that St. Paul “brought salvation to the islands that lie in the ocean,” after he had mentioned Spain, by which he is generally allowed to mean Britain. If, then, these flimsy arguments are considered conclusive, and it is allowed that Caer-Ebrauc was then a city of the Britons, by a little further stretch of the imagination, it may be argued, with equal propriety, that the apostle of the Gentiles preached at York!—According to William of Malmesbury, and other cloistered authors, Lucius having imbibed a secret reverence for the God of the Christians, solicited the spiritual aid of Eleutherius, the Roman pontiff, who commissioned Fugatius and Damianus to second the pious wishes of the prince.

The foundation of an archiepiscopal See at York being almost coeval with the introduction of Christianity into Anglo-Saxon Britain, it would not, perhaps, have been considered uninteresting or irrelevant, had the present sketch been intro-

duced by a short narrative of the events which induced Ethelbert, the first Anglo-Saxon convert, to embrace the religion of the cross, and thus introduce the worship of the one true God among his idolatrous countrymen ; but as our limits forbid this, we must content ourselves, as in the history of the city, with a short chronological digest of the most interesting events connected with “this most august of temples—**THE CATHEDRAL OF YORK.**”

314.—A council of the church was called at Arles, in Gaul, on the subject of the Donatist heresy, which was attended by three bishops from Britain ; the first in the order of precedence was Eborius episcopus de civitate Eboracensi, Provincia Brit.

Although Christianity made considerable progress in Britain during its government by the Romans, soon after their departure, few traces of the religion of Christ were to be found.

627.—On Easter-day, April 12, Edwin, the Saxon monarch of Northumbria, was baptised in the city of York, with his whole court.

Edwin, the rightful king of Deira, having been expelled from the kingdom, during his infancy, took refuge at the court of Redwald. Whilst at the palace of this monarch, he was one night informed, that his protector was about to put him to death. On the receipt of this distressing information, he retired into the court-yard of the palace, and whilst mournfully seated upon a stone, undecided whether to fly or to remain in his present asylum, a venerable figure accosted him, and told him, that he should one day regain the throne of his forefathers. After extorting a promise from the royal exile, that he would then listen to the instructions that would be given him, the mysterious stranger laid his hand upon his head, saying—“ When this sign shall be repeated, remember what has passed between us now, and perform the word which you have given.” By a series of remarkable events, Edwin was seated upon his paternal throne, and married Edilburga, a Christian princess.

The queen was allowed the free exercise of her religion, and was accompanied by Paulinus, who was created archbishop of the north. The same night that Edilburga was delivered of her first-born, a daughter, an attempt was made to assassinate the king, which was prevented by Lilla, one of his thanes, who received the poisoned sword into his own body. Whilst Edwin was sacrificing to his gods, in an excess of gratitude and mistaken zeal, Paulinus ventured to tell him, that it was to the God of the Christians he owed the blessings he had received. The king promised, if he was successful in a war he was about to commence, he would embrace Christianity. He returned victorious, and soon after received a letter from the pope, accompanied by several valuable presents. Having one day retired, to brood over the momentous question which agitated his mind, Paulinus entered the room, and laying his hand on his head, asked him, if he remembered that sign? Edwin, surprised beyond measure, hesitated no longer. He called an assembly of his chiefs: they were willing to renounce idolatry; and Coifi, the high priest, seated on horseback, and habited in the garb of a warrior, hastened to the scene of his former idolatry, and sent a javelin into the breast of his former god.—These events occurred at Godmuddingaham, (the abode of the gods,) now Goodmanham, about a mile and a half from Market Weighton. The foundation of the temple and palace were visible a few years ago, when the compiler of this narrative, along with a friend, visited this memorable spot.—An oratory of wood was hastily erected at York, for the ceremony of the king's baptism; and immediately after, a church of stone was commenced upon the same place, including the wooden oratory. The building proceeded rapidly until Edwin was slain in battle, and the apostle of the north was obliged to leave the scene of his successful exertions.

642.—About this time Oswald, who was subsequently canonized, completed the church begun by Edwin, which, according to Bede, was quadrangular.

669.—Wilfred was this year appointed to the See. He found the church rapidly hastening to decay, and restored it to its original splendour.

741.—The re-edified structure experienced great damage by fire.—A few years afterwards, archbishop Egbert began to erect a new church.

1069.—The cathedral was reduced nearly to the ground, by an accidental fire during the siege of the garrisons in the Norman castles.

1070.—Thomas, the 25th archbishop, rebuilt the edifice in a superior style, and on a nobler scale, than had been hitherto adopted. This structure, also, with which incredible pains had been taken, was destroyed by a casual fire in the year 1137.

1154.—The church lay in ruins, until the famous archbishop Roger re-constructed the eastern end. No part of the work of this prelate is now remaining, unless we suppose, with Drake, that the crypt was erected during his government of the see. The choir erected by Roger was taken down by John Thoresby, who laid the first stone of the present choir, in the year 1361.

1251.—Alexander, son of the king of Scotland, and the daughter of Henry III., were married in the cathedral.
The ceremony took place early in the morning, to avoid the excessive pressure which must otherwise have been felt, from the immense crowd that would have attended. The monarch of England was present, attended by an immense number of noblemen and military commanders. The king of Scotland had upwards of sixty knights in his train, all clad in the most gorgeous apparel.

1328.—Edward III. was married in the cathedral, by the archbishop, to Phillippa, niece of John of Hainault, the most celebrated beauty of her age.

1405.—Archbishop Scroope preached a sermon in the cathedral, inviting the people to take up arms, to reform abuses; in consequence of which, 20,000 men resorted to his standard at York.

1464.—Edward IV. was crowned in the minster, with great solemnity.

1483.—Richard III., after the execrable murder of his two nephews, in the tower of London, was crowned in the cathedral, by archbishop Rotherham. The ceremony was attended by all the Lords temporal and spiritual of the kingdom.

1617.—James I.. after attending divine service in the cathedral, touched about seventy persons afflicted with “ the king's evil,” who had assembled for the purpose of being cured.

1639.—Charles I. visited the cathedral. The trained bands of the city and ainsty formed a line, rank and file, for his majesty to pass through,—which so pleased him, that he distributed a sum of money amongst them, and returned thanks to them in person.

During this visit to the city, Charles, being thirty-nine years of age, ordered the bishop of Ely to wash the feet of thirty-nine poor men, in warm water. This ceremony was performed in the south aisle; and the bishop of Winchester, the king's almoner, afterwards washed them again in white wine, wiped, and kissed them.

1644.—The three parliamentarian generals, on the surrender of the city, immediately proceeded to the cathedral, and returned thanks to heaven for their success. The service was performed by Robert Douglas, chaplain to the Earl of Leven.

1823.—The Yorkshire Grand Musical Festival was held in the cathedral, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th days of September. The number of vocal performers was 285 ; of instrumental, 180 ; total, 465.

1825.—The Second Yorkshire Grand Musical Festival was held in the cathedral, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th days of September. The number of vocal performers was 365 : of instrumental 249 ; total 614.

1828.—The Third Yorkshire Grand Musical Festival was held in the cathedral, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th days of September. The number of vocal performers was 363 ; of instrumental 255 ; total 618.

1829, (Feb. 2.)—This day, the interior of the choir and chancel with the roof, were destroyed by fire.

This lamentable catastrophe was the work of an incendiary, named Jonathan Martin, a native of Hexham, in Northumberland, who was apprenticed to a tanner; was subsequently a

sailor ; but had, for some time previous to this nefarious act, obtained his livelihood by hawking about a pamphlet, containing a narrative of his life. He entertained the most absurd and fanatical opinions on religion. The clergy of the establishment were the particular objects of his vituperation, whom he denominated blind guides, and accused of leading the higher ranks of society astray. What motive induced him to set fire to the minster, it is impossible to say ; but he alleged, that he was prompted to it by two dreams. He accomplished his purpose by concealing himself in the minster, during divine service, on Sunday, the 1st of February, having first provided himself with a razor, which he used as a steel, some tinder, matches, and a penny candle. This latter having burnt out, before he had concluded his operations, he procured a wax candle, which had been used in the minster the previous evening. The ringers were in the belfrey in the evening, and after they had gone, he went to the belfrey, where he struck a light, and having lit his candle, he cut about 90 feet from the rope of the prayer-bell, which he converted into a ladder, by tying knots at certain distances, and made use of it to obtain access to the interior of the choir. There he first cut away the gold fringe ornaments from the pulpit ; and the velvet from the Archbishop's throne, and the Dean's and Precentor's seats. His object in taking these, he said, was, that they might be evidence against him, that he did the deed. He next piled all the cushions, surplices, and books which he could get, in two heaps, one near the Archbishop's throne, and the other near the organ, and set fire to them. He then made his escape, by breaking one of the windows, (to which he ascended by means of the machine used for cleaning the minster,) and letting himself down by the knotted rope. He took with him the gold fringe, velvet, and a small bible. The fire was discovered about seven o'clock, by one of the choristers, a lad named Swinbank, who saw smoke issuing from the roof. He gave an alarm, when it was found that the fire had extended along the whole of the south side of the choir ; and although the most prompt assistance was given, yet, it was found impossible to save any portion of the wood-work in that part of this noble edifice. The roof caught fire from the organ ; and by half-past eleven o'clock, the whole of the beautiful tabernacle work of carved oak, which adorned the prayer-

house, the stalls, the pulpit, the cathedra, the fine organ, and the roof, were destroyed ; nothing remaining but a mass of burning ruins, which covered the floor, and transformed this part of the cathedral into a vast ignited furnace. The clustered columns of the choir, which are of magnesian lime-stone, were considerably injured ; so were some of the monuments.—The utmost sympathy was evinced by all classes of the inhabitants, for the destruction of this part of the Cathedral, which was endeared to them by the holiest ties, for there their forefathers had worshipped for ages past, and there they had been wont to assemble to pray and praise.—Addresses of condolence were voted to the Dean and Chapter by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, and by the citizens at large ; and a subscription was opened to defray the expenses of rebuilding the portion which was destroyed, the estimated expense of which was £65,000.—We must not forget to add, that the investigation which was set on foot into the causes of the fire, fixed the guilt so clearly on Martin, that a reward was offered for his apprehension ; and he was taken the Friday following, at Codlaw-hill, the residence of a relation, named Kell, about three miles from Hexham.—On the following Monday morning, about half-past three, he arrived in York ; was examined immediately before the Magistrates for the Liberty of St. Peter, and committed to the City Gaol.—At the ensuing Assizes, true bills were found against him for arson and felony : and on the 31st of March, he took his trial at the Castle, before Mr. Baron Hullock. He was acquitted, after an investigation which continued nine hours, on the ground of insanity ; and was, afterwards, removed to St. Luke's Hospital, London, where he is now confined.

1832, (May 6.)—The cathedral was again formally re-opened for divine service, after being closed upwards of three years and a quarter, during which time the services had been regularly performed in the church of St. Michael-le Belfrey. The sermon on the re-opening of the minster was preached by the Very Reverend William Cockburn, D. D., Dean of York.

1834, (Dec.)—Whilst the workmen were employed in cleansing the roof of the nave, a portion of the scaffolding gave way, and Mr. Scott, the master-builder, was precipitated to the ground, and killed on the spot. Four of the workmen were also seriously injured.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

THE British historians inform us, that there were in Britain 28 bishops, and 3 archbishops, during the Roman government here; the sees of the latter were placed at York, London, and Caerleon, in Wales. As the title of archbishop was then unknown in the church, no reliance whatever can be placed upon this information. The only prelate of York anterior to the Anglo-Saxon dynasty whose name has been left upon record, is Eborius, who attended the council at Arles, and subscribed himself “*episcopus.*” It is a matter of no small importance that Sylvester, the prelate of Rome, at the same time added no other title to his name but that of bishop; and the council was called by Constantine, the emperor of Rome, and not by the bishop. It appears evident, that York had then the superiority over the other British churches; but when St. Augustine had propagated christianity in the kingdom of Kent, his success so pleased his patron, Gregory, that he gave him permission to remove the see of his archbishopric from London to Canterbury, and granted to him the jurisdiction over all the bishops of England; thus it was that York lost that presidency over all the British churches, which she had formerly enjoyed. We have before adverted to the labours of Paulinus, the apostle of the Northumbrians; and it is with his illustrious name that we commence our list, with the number and name of

each archbishop, and the date when he entered upon the see:—

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
1 ..	PAULINUS	625

On the death of Edwin, Paulinus was obliged to leave the north, to escape the rage of his adversaries. He embarked from the eastern coast, attended by the queen, and sailed to Kent. He was afterwards appointed to the see of Rochester, and after fulfilling the duties of his station for several years, he died in 644, and was buried in the cathedral there.

2 ..	CEDDA	664
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Egfred, a Christian king of Northumbria, appointed Wilfred to the see, and sent him to Paris for consecration. He remained so long in France, that the king thought proper to give his situation to Cedda, abbot of Lestingham, who resigned it about three years afterwards, on being admonished by the archbishop of Canterbury, that he was not lawfully called to the see.— Cedda was afterwards appointed bishop of Lichfield, and died there in 672.

3 ..	WILFRED	669
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He was born of an obscure family; but being possessed of considerable genius, he was patronised by Egfred, who appointed him to the see. Having quarrelled with the archbishop of Canterbury, he appealed to Rome, and set sail for Italy. Meeting with a dreadful storm, he was driven into Friezland, where he had the good fortune to convert the king. After having been twice expelled from his see, he died in 711, and was buried in the monastery of Ripon, which he had founded.

4 ..	BOSA	677
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He was the first archbishop who was buried in the cathedral of York.

5 ..	ST. JOHN OF BEVERLEY	687
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After filling the chair with great honour and piety above thirty-three years, he resigned it, and retired to Beverley, where he died and was buried, in 721.

6 ..	WILFRED II.	718
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He commenced the dispute with the archbishop of Canterbury

respecting priority of rank, which continued to disturb the whole English church during the several succeeding ages.

No.	Name.	Date.
7 ..	EBGBERT.....	731

He was brother to Eadbert, king of Northumbria, and a man of considerable learning. Through his influence, the pall was restored to York, which had been withheld from it since the time of Paulinus.

8 ..	ALBERT	767
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He made considerable literary attainments in his youth, which were afterwards matured by journeys to Rome and other places of learning.

9 ..	EANBALD	780
10 ..	EANBALD II.	780
11 ..	WULSIUS	812
12 ..	WIMUNDUS	831
13 ..	WILFERUS	854

He fled into Mercia during the Danish invasion, but was recalled when the Danish king, Riscius, was converted to christianity.

14 ..	EANBALD III.....	900
15 ..	REDWARD	921
16 ..	WULSTAN	941
17 ..	OSKITELL.....	955
18 ..	ATHELWOLD	971
19 ..	OSWALD	971
20 ..	ADULF	992
21 ..	WULSTAN II.	1002
22 ..	ALFRICK PUTTOCK	1022
23 ..	KINSIUS.....	1050

A man of great austerity of life, walking barefoot in his parochial visitations.

24 ..	ALDRED	1061
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Aldred was the last archbishop of the Saxon race. He was a man of no principle, always attaching himself to the strongest side. The manner in which he intimidated the conqueror is well known.

25 ..	THOMAS	1070
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He was the first Norman prelate, and a man of the greatest integrity; pious, amiable, and learned. He refused profession of obedience to Lanfranc, of Canterbury, in consequence of which the two archbishops travelled to Rome. The pope appointed the king arbitrator, who gave sentence in favour of Lanfranc. Thomas restored the cathedral, on a noble scale, and regulated the constitution of the see.

No.	Name.	Date.
26 ..	GERARD	1100
	He was a great benefactor to the cathedral. He refused obedience to the see of Canterbury, but was at length obliged by the pope to submit.	
27 ..	THOMAS II.	1108
28 ..	THURSTAN	1114
	This prelate never submitted to Canterbury. In his old age he retired to a monastery at Pontefract, where he died.	
29 ..	HENRY MURDAC	1144
	Having quarrelled with Stephen, he was refused admission into the city. He retired to Beverley, where he thundered out anathemas against his opponents, and laid the whole city under an interdict. He never entered the cathedral until the day of his interment, which took place in 1153.	
30 ..	ST. WILLIAM	1153
	William was the nephew of Stephen, and a man of great piety. He received canonization 125 years after his decease. A gorgeous shrine formerly existed in the cathedral, at which, according to the monkish writers, numerous miracles were performed by the canonized remains of St. William. His coffin was found when the new pavement was laid in 1732.	
31 ..	ROGER.....	1154
	This prelate was proud and avaricious. He is accused with being concerned in the murder of Thomas a Beckett; and though he by oath denied the imputation, he was frequently afterwards upbraided with the words "Vade, vade, traditor sancti Thomæ."	
32 ..	GEOFFREY PLANTAGENET	1190
	He was the natural son of Henry II. by the celebrated Rosamond. He fulfilled the duties of his see in a judicious and disinterested manner, but died in exile in Normandy.	

No.	Name.	Date.
33 ..	WALTER GREY	1216

M. Paris affirms, that he was obliged to pay £10,000. sterling for his pall, which must have been an immense sum in those days. The same honest monk relates a curious story respecting a judgment that overtook this prelate, because he had refused to dispose of a stock of corn which he kept in his granaries during a long-continued famine.

34 ..	SEWAL DE BOVIL	1256
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The sentence of “ bell, book, and candle” was passed upon Sewal, for opposing the preferment of foreigners.

35 ..	GODFREY DE LUDHAM....	1258
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He laid the whole city of York under an interdict, from the beginning of Lent until the third of May following.

36 ..	WALTER GIFFARD	1265
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37 ..	WILLIAM WICKWANE.....	1279
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38 ..	JOHN LE ROMAINE	1285
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39 ..	HENRY DE NEWARK	1298
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40 ..	THOMAS DE CORBRIDGE..	1299
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41 ..	WILLIAM DE GRENEFELD	1305
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He was obliged to remain two years at Rome before he could obtain the approbation of the pope. He greatly favoured the knights templars.

42 ..	WILLIAM DE MELTON	1315
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He was successively chancellor and treasurer of England. The exuviae of this prelate were discovered when the new pavement of the cathedral was laid.

43 ..	WILLIAM DE LA ZOUCH ..	1333
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The archbishop who defeated the Scots at Neville's Cross, near Durham, in 1346.

44 ..	JOHN THORESBY	1352
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During his government of the see, an amicable conclusion was put to the long-contested dispute between the archbishops of Canterbury and York. The pope, in order to please both parties, determined that York should bear the title of PRIMATE OF ENGLAND, and Canterbury, PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND.

45 ..	ALEXANDER NEVILL	1374
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Having displeased the nobility of the kingdom, he was obliged

to leave his country, and become a parish priest and school-master, at Louvain, in which situation he died.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
46 ..	THOMAS ARUNDEL	1388
47 ..	ROBERT WALDBY	1396
A native of York, and a celebrated scholar.		
48 ..	RICHARD SCROOPE	1398
He was beheaded for high treason, in a field between Bishop-thorpe and York.		
49 ..	HENRY BOWET	1407
50 ..	JOHN KEMP	1426
He was born of humble parents, in Kent, but was afterwards preferred.—“Bis primas, ter præsul, erat bis Cardine functus.”		
51 ..	WILLIAM BOTHE	1452
52 ..	GEORGE NEVILLE	1464
He was accused of treason, and died soon after his liberation from an imprisonment of four years.		
53 ..	LAWRENCE BOTHE	1476
54 ..	THOMAS DE ROTHERHAM	1480
He was imprisoned in the tower for delivering his seals to the queen, when chancellor of England. He died of the plague at Cawood.		
55 ..	THOMAS SAVAGE	1501
On the 23d of June, 1531, the workmen employed at the Minister, discovered, in the north-east isle, a leaden coffin, which is supposed to have been that of this archbishop.		
56	CHRISTOPHER BAINBRIDGE ..	1508
This prelate was sent ambassador to the court of Rome, and was poisoned, whilst at that city, by one of his servants, an Italian priest.		
57 ..	THOMAS WOLSEY	1514
The well-known unfortunate Cardinal. Although Wolsey spent some time at Cawood, about ten miles from this city, he never entered the cathedral, as his death took place before he had received the ceremony of installation.		
58 ..	EDWARD LEE	1531
59 ..	ROBERT HOLGATE	1544
60 ..	NICHOLAS HEATH	1553

He recovered a great part of the revenue which had been lost by his predecessor. On the accession of Elizabeth he was deprived of his archbishopric, but allowed to retire to Cobham, where he spent the remainder of his days, much respected and honoured.

No.	Name.	Date.
61 ..	THOMAS YOUNG	1561
	The first Protestant archbishop of York.	
62 ..	EDMUND GRINDALE.....	1570
63 ..	EDWIN SANDYS	1576

He was imprisoned by Mary, for preaching in defence of Lady Jane Grey's title to the throne; and was afterwards one of the eight divines who were chosen to argue with the Roman Catholics, before the house of parliament, at Westminster.

64 ..	JOHN PIERS	1588
A primitive bishop, greatly esteemed by Elizabeth.		
65 ..	MATTHEW HUTTON.....	1595
66 ..	TOBIAS MATTHEW	1606

An eloquent preacher and learned man. He preached, whilst dean of Durham, 721 sermons; whilst bishop of Durham, 550; and whilst archbishop of York, 721.

67 ..	GEORGE MONTEIGN	1628
	The son of a poor farmer at Cawood.	
68 ..	SAMUEL HARSNET	1629
69 ..	RICHARD NEILE.....	1631
70 ..	JOHN WILLIAMS.....	1641

After warmly supporting king Charles, he changed sides, and commanded at the seige of Aberconway, which he reduced to the obedience of parliament.

71 ..	ACCEPTED FREWEN	1660
72 ..	RICHARD STERNE.....	1664

He wrote a treatise on logic; was one of the translators of the Polyglot Bible; and is the supposed author of "The whole Duty of Man."

73 ..	JOHN DOLBEN..	1683
74 ..	THOMAS LAMPLUGH	1688
75 ..	JOHN SHARP.....	1691
76 ..	SIR WILLIAM DAWES.....	1713
77 ..	LANCELOT BLACKBURNE..	1724

No.	Name.	Date.
78 ..	THOMAS HERRING	1742
79 ..	MATTHEW HUTTON.....	1747
80 ..	JOHN GILBERT	1757
81 ..	ROBERT DRUMMOND	1761
82 ..	WILLIAM MARKHAM	1777

He was educated at Westminster school, and was one of the preceptors of his late Majesty George IV. and the duke of York. He died in 1807, aged 89, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

83..HON. EDWARD VERNON HAROURT..1808

His Grace was born in 1757, educated at Westminster school, and afterwards removed to Christ Church, Oxford. He is chaplain to the King, and prebendary of Gloucester. In 1755, he was appointed canon of Christ Church; in 1791, bishop of Carlisle; and was translated to the see of York in 1808.— Archbishop Harcourt is respected by all parties for his candour, disinterestedness, and liberality. The numerous institutions established in York for the relief of human distress, in all its varied forms, find in his Grace a ready and generous supporter. The labouring poor of the village where he resides, frequently behold the cheering tread of this distinguished prelate on the threshold of their cottages; and in the absence of other ministers, he has been known to visit the humblest families to perform the sacred offices of religion. As a preacher he is zealous and energetic: his powerful voice, dignified appearance, and exalted station, command the whole attention of the hearer: the truths of Christianity are delivered with a solemnity and pathos, that appear to stamp an infinite weight and importance upon every sentence proceeding from his lips.

The archbishop of York is primate and metropolitan of England, and has the honour of crowning the queen, and of preaching the sermon at the coronation of the king.

The province of York comprehends nearly the whole of Yorkshire, all Nottinghamshire, and

part of Northumberland. This jurisdiction is divided into four archdeaconries. The bishops subordinate to this metropolitical see are those of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and Sodor and Man.

DIGNITARIES OF THE CATHEDRAL, 1835.

ARCHBISHOP.

The Right Hon. and most Rev. EDWARD VERNON HARcourt, D.C.L., Lord Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of York, Primate of England, Lord High Almoner to the King, and one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council	£1610 0 0—1808	<i>Value in King's Books. Enthroned.</i>
DEAN		<i>Installed.</i>

Very Rev. Wm. COCKBURN, D.D. ..	308 10 7—1822
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CHANCELLOR OF THE CHURCH.

Leveson V. V. Harcourt, M.A.	85 6 8—1827
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PRECENTOR.

Hon. and Rev. Edward Rice, D.D., Dean of Gloucester.— <i>Driffield</i>	96 4 2—1802
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SUB-DEAN.

Rev. Walter Levett, M.A.	50 14 2—1827
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SUCCENTOR.

Hon. and Rev. H. E. J. Howard, D.D., Dean of Lichfield	8 0 0—1822
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ARCHDEACONS.

York—Ven. Robert Markham, M.A. ..	90 3 1—1794
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East-Riding—Ven. Francis Wrangham, M.A. ..	62 14 7—1828
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Nottingham—Ven. George Wilkins, D.D. ..	61 0 10—1832
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Cleveland—Henry J. Todd, M.A.	36 0 10—1832
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CANONS RESIDENTIARY.

North Newbold—W. V. Harcourt, M.A. ..	40 0 1—1823
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Barnby on the Moor—Charles Hawkins, B.C.L. ..	14 8 4—1830
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Market-Weighton—W. H. Dixon, M.A. ..	32 10 5—1831
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Wetwang—Henry Markham, M.A.	82 11 3—1833
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PREBENDS.	PREBENDARIES.
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Bole—H. Kitchingman, M.A.	17 17 1—1786
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Grindal—Samuel Smith, D.D., (Dean of Christ Church, Oxford)	2 17 1—1801
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Botevant—Lamplugh Hird, M.A.	17 17 1—1802
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Driffield—Hon. Edward Rice, D.D.	96 4 2—1802
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PREBENDS.	PREBENDARIES (CONTINUED).	Value.	Installed.
		£. s. d.	
<i>Langtoft</i> —Hon. H. Cathcart, M.A. ..	43 19	7—1802	
<i>Thockerington</i> —Sir Robert Afleck, Bart., M.A. 2	17	1—1802	
<i>Dunnington</i> —W. R. Hay, M.A. ..	19 10	10—1806	
<i>Ulleskelf</i> —Edward Otter, M.A. ..	34 11	8—1808	
<i>Bilton</i> —William Preston, M.A. ..	14 8	9—1812	
<i>Knaresbrough</i> —R. Carey, M.A. ..	42 17	1—1815	
<i>North Newbold</i> —W. V. Harcourt, M.A. ..	40 0	1—1821	
<i>Holme</i> —Hon. H. E. J. Howard, D.D. ..	11 3	9—1822	
<i>Ampleforth</i> —Archdeacon Wrangham, M.A. ..	35 0	0—1823	
<i>Barnby-on-the-Moor</i> —Charles Hawkins, B.C.L. 14	8	4—1824	
<i>Warthill</i> —Edm. Goodenough, D.D. ..	6 0	0—1824	
<i>Bugthorpe</i> —Walter Fletcher, M.A. ..	34 7	3—1825	
<i>Market-Weighton</i> —W. H. Dixon, M.A. ..	32 10	5—1826	
<i>Fenton</i> —Arcdeacon Bull, D.D. ..	37 15	5—1826	
<i>Fridaythorpe</i> —Theophilus Barnes, M.A. ..	38 16	0—1826	
<i>Wiston</i> —Hon. George Pellew, D.D., (Dean of Norwich)	65 16	0—1828	
<i>Strensall</i> —Charles W. Eyre, M.A. ..	74 7	1—1828	
<i>Osbaldwick</i> —G. P. Marriott, M.A. ..	32 13	4—1830	
<i>Husthwaite</i> —Archdeacon Todd, M.A. ..	38 17	11—1830	
<i>Apesthorpe</i> —Hammond Roberson, M.A. ..	8 0	0—1830	
<i>Riccall</i> —John Lowe, M.A.	33 11	8—1831	
<i>Stillington</i> —T. Hutton Croft, M.A. ..	47 16	8—1831	
<i>Wetwang</i> —Henry Spencer Markham, M.A. ..	82 11	3—1833	
<i>Givendale</i> —Charles Musgrave, B.D. ..	10 2	6—1834	
<i>South Newbold</i> —Vacant.			

CHANCELLOR OF THE DIOCESE.

Worshipful G. V. Vernon, Esq., M.P. .. 1818

VICARS CHORAL.

Subchanter—James Richardson, M.A. 1786

James Dallin, M.A. 1803 | Wm. Richardson, M.A. 1829

H. A. Beckwith, M.A. ... 1821 | Wm. Taylor, M.A. 1835

ARCHBISHOP'S DOMESTIC CHAPLAINS.

Archd. Wrangham, M.A. | W. H. Dixon, M.A.

Secretary to the Archbishop, Christopher Hodgson, Esq.

Deputy Registrar, Joseph Buckle, Esq.

Organists, M. Camidge, Esq., and Dr. Camidge.

The CATHEDRAL OF YORK has been compared to “ a mountain starting out of a plain : and thus attracting all the attention and admiration of the

spectator. The petty humble dwellings of men appear to crouch at its feet: whilst its own vastness and beauty impress the observer with awe and sublimity." It is acknowledged, by almost all who have written on the subject, that the best situation for obtaining a view of this stupendous fabric, is from one of the bastions between Micklegate-bar and Northstreet postern. The towers, spires, and cupolæ of the churches, and other public buildings of the city, are here seen to great advantage, amongst which the colossal towers of the cathedral maintain a proud pre-eminence. For many miles around, the blanched walls of this gigantic structure may be easily perceived. Its towers, aspiring towards heaven, present to the inhabitants of the surrounding country, a perpetual memento of the grand object of their existence. From some situations, during the evening twilight, the rays of the declining sun, which are seen falling alternately upon the stately pinnacles of the minster, and the desolate arches of St. Mary's abbey, seem to tell mankind, that this glorious edifice, now the wonder and admiration of the world, will one day fall before that destructive power, whose resistless might has already levelled to the dust the palaces and temples of the ancients: conveying to the reflective mind a lesson, replete with wisdom and instruction, and presenting a scene, which cannot fail to bring to the recollection the well-known lines of the immortal bard of Avon:—

"The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
 The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
 Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
 And, like an unsubstantial pageant faded,
 Leave not a rack behind."

The situation of the cathedral, as well as the approaches to it, are extremely disadvantageous and unfavourable to an examination of the beauties or defects of the edifice. It might have been expected, that instead of a stranger having to inquire his way to "the glory of the kingdom," as is now the case, the increased width of the streets and the grandeur of the buildings, would have pointed the road to the most cursory observer. Instead of this, the streets leading to it are narrow; the houses, in general, mean; and the buildings approach so near on almost every side, that the visitor finds himself under the very walls at the first sight he obtains of the fabric, whereby the effect which would be obtained from a gradual developement of the minuter parts is entirely lost. The defect has long been seen and deplored by the dean and chapter; and in order to remedy it as far as possible, a considerable space on the north side has been cleared, on which formerly stood one of the palaces belonging to the archbishop. An act of parliament was passed in 1825, to amend an act "for enlarging and improving the minster-yard of the cathedral and metropolitical church of St. Peter, in York, and other places adjacent thereto; and for more effectually enlarging and improving the said minster-yard and places adja-

cent, in the parishes of St. Michael-le-Belfrey and St. John Delpike." The measures now in progress, when carried into complete effect, will remove many of the hindrances to a general view of the cathedral, and form a lasting monument of the spirit and liberality of the present dean and chapter. The new Deanery and Residence, lately erected, with the gardens so tastefully laid out on the north side of the Minster, are well worth the attention of the stranger.

It is supposed, that a work of equal magnitude to the cathedral of York, could not be performed in the present day for two millions of money, nor in less time than fifty, or even a hundred years.

The whole building is in the form of a cross, and consists internally of a nave, with its two aisles; a transept, with aisles, and a lanthorn in the centre; a choir, with aisles, and vestries, or chapels on the south side; and a chapter-house, with a vestibule, on the north side.

We shall commence our survey of the *exterior*, with the description of the **WEST FRONT**, which by its richness and magnificence, first claims the attention of the visitor.

This incomparable façade consists of two uniform majestic towers, each 196 feet high, between which the front of the middle aisle of the nave is carried up as high as the side walls. They exactly correspond, and are supported by buttresses at each angle, which diminish as they ascend, in ten several contractions. Above each of the towers

are eight crocketed pinnacles, connected by a battlement. Almost the whole of the front is filled with niches, which though, perhaps, originally intended for imagery, have, with few exceptions, always remained empty. Figures of images may yet be seen in some of the niches of the buttresses, but too mutilated to leave any idea of the design they were intended by the sculptor to represent. The large centre window "is an unrivalled specimen of the leafy tracery that marks the style of the 14th century." The pediment which crowns the arch is carried above a line of battlement that runs across the whole front, the window altogether forming the chief object of attraction in the middle division. Over the centre of the arch of the principal door-way, sits the figure of Archbishop de Melton, the principal founder of this part of the church. Below, on the right-side of the doors, is the statue of Robert le Vavasour; and on the left, that of Robert de Percy: the former of whom gave the use of his quarry, at Tadcaster, for the masonry; and the other his wood, at Bolton, for the roofing of the building. In the fine tracery of the arch is represented the story of Adam and Eve in Paradise, with their expulsion. A ring of twelve bells formerly hung in the south tower, which were taken down in 1765, and replaced by a new set of ten bells, which yet remain, and are allowed to be as complete as any in the kingdom.

The whole of this portion of the cathedral underwent a complete repair, under the direction of

the late dean and chapter. The traveller, on a review of the alterations recently made in several cathedrals, has to lament over the want of judgment which has usually been displayed; but the genius of Dean Markham has here shown itself in a manner which must please the most fastidious taste. In this, and in other portions of the building, the most elaborate parts have been renewed with a correctness that does credit to his taste, and with a liberality deserving the greatest praise.

“Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit.”

The west front is thus described by Mr. Carter, in the Gentleman's Magazine, for 1809 :—“Three entrances, justly proportioned to the main elevation, filled and surrounded by niches and statues. The buttresses dividing the front into three grand parts, made out in SEVEN stories of niches, with statues. Grand window over each side portal, and over the centre ditto the luminous glory of the kingdom, with all its magic tracery, and resplendent painted glass. The surrounding spaces entirely occupied with niches and compartments, and crowned with a most exquisite double ‘pyramidal finish’ in tracery, perforated battlements, &c. The second tier of windows, in side divisions, are fine; the two towers, not set on, as it were, an after-thought upon the elevation, are carried up in a regular succession of architectural ideas, to the ‘summit of scientific perfection and excellence, not to be surpassed.’”

The **south side**, though finished in a less elaborate manner than the west front, is orna-

mented by numerous decorations, and is extremely imposing. The exterior of the nave, which consists of two stories, is divided into seven parts, by buttresses, which are highly ornamental to the building. Niches will be observed towards the top of each of the pinnacles, which contain statues of Jesus Christ, the four evangelists, and archbishop St. William. These pinnacles were renewed a few years ago, and images raised in the respective niches, in place of the old ones, which were much defaced. The buttresses which connected the pinnacles with the upper part of the building being found unnecessary, were some time since taken down.

A double flight of steps leads to the porch of the *south transept*. The dial over the entrance was constructed in the place of an ancient clock, which was adorned with two wooden statues, in the armour of the time of Henry VII., that struck the quarters on two small bells. The great circular window is a conspicuous object, and contributes materially to the ornament of the transept. The octangular turrets at the angles are of modern erection. The spiral turret, surmounted by the image of a fiddler, which is placed at the summit of the front, was brought many years ago from some other part of the building.

Eastward of this porch, the vestries are still permitted to disfigure this side of the fabric. At the exterior of the choir, a number of massy columns arise, ornamented with a variety of figures, terminating in richly ornamented pinnacles.

The **EAST END** bears lamentable marks of the mouldering hand of time. The numerous statues which once decorated the niches of the buttresses have crumbled away, and three only are now left to remind us of the melancholy fate of their former companions. This end is divided, like that towards the west, into three parts, by buttresses of unusual elegance. The great window has been termed by Drake "the finest window in the world." An image of archbishop de Melton, who erected this part of the edifice, is placed at the top, mitred and robed, having in his left hand the representation of a church. Below, is a row of seventeen heads, with our Saviour in the centre, surrounded by his twelve apostles. The two other statues, in the buttresses, are said to be representations of Vavasour and Percy.

The style of the **NORTH SIDE** is similar to the south, though finished in a plainer manner. The exterior of the chapter-house is the principal object of attraction.

The **CENTRAL TOWER** was commenced by Walter Skirlaw, who completed it in seven or eight years, chiefly at his own expense. There are two large windows, with two tiers of mullions, on each of the sides, the heads of which have sweeping pediments. It is supposed to have been left unfinished. Great fault has been found with this tower: it is considered too plain, and two low, being better adapted to surmount a monastery,

than to be the companion of the two magnificent towers at the west front; it is also without a spire, an ornament generally considered essential to the perfect character of a cathedral.

Greatly as the expectations will be raised by an external survey of the cathedral, they will be exceeded by an examination of the matchless beauties of the *interior*. The entrance to the cathedral is usually made through the south portal: but if the visitor first enters this magnificent fabric through one of the western doors, he will enjoy many advantages which no other situation can afford. If he has not previously beheld

“The high embowed roof,
With antique pillars, massy proof,
And storied window, richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light,”

A feeling to which he must hitherto have been a stranger, will fill his enraptured soul; and even if he has before visited other cathedrals, every edifice he has seen will seem to shrink into insignificance, when compared with “this most august of temples,” as “the author of Ivanhoe” has justly designated it.

When the first echo produced by the tread of the stranger’s foot resounds through the aisles, and the eye first glances down the incomparable vista of 524 feet in length—an involuntary tremor thrills through the whole frame, the senses appear overwhelmed by the novel sensation, and a secret power seems to whisper in the ear—“Put off thy

shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." The soul rejoices in the amplitude of the vast expense, "the immortality that stirs within us" feels as if it had now entered a structure more worthy to be its residence than the dwellings of mortality—and as an advance is made up the centre aisle of **THE NAVE**, the mind is imperceptibly led from "the house of God" to the contemplation of the God of the house—to Him "whom the heaven, and the heaven of heavens, cannot contain." If, whilst the mind is absorbed with these reflections, the pealing of the organ begins to reverberate through the arches of the fabric, the visitor is almost persuaded into a belief that his mortal has put on immortality, and that the celestial attendants are already welcoming his spirit to the region of heavenly bliss:—

" There let the pealing organ blow
 To the full-voiced choir below,
 In service high and anthems clear,
 As may with sweetness, through mine ear,
 Dissolve me into ecstacies,
 And bring all heaven before mine eyes."—MILTON.

From the western entrance to the great lantern tower, there are seven pillars on each side, which form eight arches. The pillars are plain, and are formed of a solid piece, to which are attached three quarter columns, alternately larger and smaller. The capitals and bases are simple, though the foliage of the former is diversified; each capital being of a different design.

A gallery extends the whole length of the nave, over the arches, in the openings of which were formerly placed images of the patron saints of the several nations of Europe. These statues have almost all been destroyed, principally by the fanatical zeal of the Reformers and Puritans, who were resolved to oblivionize every thing they found which bore the vestige of Roman origin. Over the fifth arch on the north side, is the huge figure of a dragon, and on the opposite side, a statue of St. George, which probably owes its preservation to the respect which the vulgar have long entertained for this celebrated champion. Galleries of a similar kind are distinguishable in almost all our cathedrals. It has been said, that they break the blank spaces of the walls, and give lightness and elegance, and served for the nuns and ladies of superior rank to witness the grand ceremonies of the Romish church ; but it can easily be proved, that they are discoverable in the earliest remains of ecclesiastical architecture, when solidity and not elegance was required, and when the rites of our holy religion were celebrated with all the simplicity which characterized primitive Christianity.

The clerestorial windows are adorned with imagery and coats of arms. Over the arches are placed the arms of the principal benefactors to the fabric, one on each side. The windows of the side aisles are sixteen in number, and all, with two exceptions, of painted glass. To describe even the most curious and interesting of the coats

of arms, figures, &c., would be considered too tedious a detail by the generality of readers, though Mr. Torre has taken the pains to unravel the meaning of every device in these and the other ornamented lights of the fabric.

The large western window, though inferior in size to the one opposite, is unrivalled in regard to the beauty and lightness of its ramified tracery. Figures of eight saints of the church are delineated in the upper compartments, and below them are the representations of the first eight archbishops of the see, as large as life. On each side of the great doors are placed the arms of England, and those assigned to Ulphus, the Saxon prince. The niches at this end, though destitute of imagery, add greatly to the beauty of this part of the building.

Over the entrances into the side aisles are representations of the rural sports of the ancients, in basso relievo. In the north aisle will be seen a curious tomb, which is supposed to cover the remains of Roger, the 51st archbishop. Near this is a door-way of considerable elegance, which formerly opened into the chapel of St. Sepulchre, built by Roger, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

The roof is wood, adorned with large carved knots, which were formerly ornamented with gold. The ceiling was ordered to undergo a complete repair in 1795; when several pieces of sculpture were discovered, which had not previously been noticed, on account of their great distance from the ground.

The aisles are said to display “a grandeur unequalled in the kingdom, possessing the loftiness of those of Westminster, without the narrowness of that beautiful structure.”

The pavement, a species of mosaic work, deserves particular attention. It was renewed in 1786, under the direction of Dean Osbaldeston. The expense amounted to upwards of £2500., and was defrayed by a general subscription throughout the county. The plan was drawn by Mr. Kent, under the direction of Lord Burlington. The stone was given by Sir Edward Gascoigne, Bart., of Parlington, from his quarries at Huddlestane. The old pavement is thus described by Drake:—
“At our entrance into the church, before we look upwards, and dazzle our eyes with the loftiness and spaciousness of the building, it will be necessary first to cast them on the ground. Here, in the old pavement of the church, were almost an innumerable quantity of gravestones, many of which formerly shone like embroidery, being enriched with the images, &c. in brass, of bishops and other ecclesiastics, represented in their proper habits. In the same pavement were a number of circles, which ranged from the west end up the middle aisle, on each side and in the centre. They were about 44 on a side, about, two feet distance from one another, and as much in diameter. Those in the midst were fewer in number, larger, and exactly fronted the entrance of the great west door, that circle nearest the entrance in this row being the largest of all. We take all these to

have been drawn out for the dignitaries and ecclesiastics of the church to stand in, habited according to their proper distinctions, to receive an archbishop for installation, or on any other solemn occasion. The dean and the other great dignitaries, we presume, occupied the middle space, whilst the prebendaries, vicars, sacrists, priests at altars, &c., belonging to the church, ranged on each side; and altogether, when clad in their proper copes and vestments, must have made a glorious appearance."

The nave, from the west end to the door of the choir, is 261 feet long, 109 feet broad, and 99 feet high. The side aisles are 18 feet broad, and the side arches, north and south, 42 feet high. The foundation of the nave was laid on the 7th of April, 1291, there being than present, John le Romain, archbishop; Henry de Newark, dean; and Peter de Ross, precentor of the church. The rest of the canons attended, in their richest copes, before whom the archbishop laid the first stone with his own hands, invoking, in great devotion, the grace of the Holy Ghost. Archbishop de Melton finished the west end, with the steeples; and completed the work commenced by his predecessor, about the year 1380. In this he is said to have expended seven hundred pounds of his own money. Contributions from the nobility, clergy, and religious devotees of the age, furnished the remainder of the money for this noble performance.

It was during the **MUSICAL FESTIVALS** of 1823, 1825, and 1828, that the cathedral of York

appeared in the richest splendour, and to the greatest advantage. The centre aisle of the nave was filled with seats, backed, and covered with crimson cloth, capable of accommodating upwards of sixteen hundred persons. In the side aisles were placed seats for fourteen hundred persons, covered with green cloth. A gallery was raised from the second pillars to the grand west window. The tiers of seats were thirty-three in number, covered with crimson cloth. The front was adorned with a species of gothic work, which added greatly to the magnificence of the gallery, whilst the manner of its execution exactly comported with the style of architecture pursued in the building. In 1825 and 1828, galleries were also erected in the side aisles, which were fitted up to correspond with the decorations of the other part of the edifice. The orchestra was of ample extent, and tastefully ornamented. The front was decorated in a similar manner to that of the gallery. The sides were lined with crimson, raised sufficiently high to prevent the sound from escaping into the transepts. An ingenious apparatus was contrived, by which the organ was played from the orchestra, at a distance of one hundred and twenty-five feet from the instrument.

Such were the decorations of the cathedral, previously to the celebration of the grand musical festivals,—but where is the pen capable of pourtraying, in its proper colours, the scene which presented itself, when admiring thousands waited

in awful suspense the first thundering burst from the instruments of the performers? The descriptive powers of a SCOTT, or of a genius moving in the same exalted sphere, would here be brought into full action, and they alone are worthy to be employed on the occasion. The dullest capacity was roused into an unaccountable degree of expectation; and the fluttering of intense anxiety was felt in every breast.

Immediately after the opening of the doors, the space allotted for the audience was filled by an assemblage of the greatest brilliancy, a great part of which had for some hours awaited the time of admission, in the minster-yard. The cathedral never presented a scene of greater magnificence—not even in the proudest days of chivalric glory, nor during the most imposing ceremonies of the Roman Catholic church. The whole extent appeared like one vast bed of the richest and most beautiful pinks and roses. The sober hue of the gentlemen's apparel afforded a fine relief to the dazzling colours of the plumes and feathers of the ladies; forming altogether a *coup d'œil* not less imposing than any which the imagination of the poet has conceived, or the writer of romance described.

The place, the audience, and the occasion, all conspired to give additional lustre and interest to the festival. Wherever the eye wandered, it was met by something which was a talisman of pleasing association, or hallowed recollection.— Around and above, were the “high embowed

roof," the ponderous columns, the sweeping arches, and the storied windows, of one of the grandest edifices ever erected by man. Beneath, were deposited the ashes of the illustrious dead ; and many of the characters then present were those who are now the successful candidates for distinction in the theatre of life—the most exalted and renowned of the present day, in the church, as well as the field and the state. The feelings necessarily produced hereby, received no drawback from the occasion of meeting, as is frequently the case on similar occasions. The requiem of no hero, or senator, or philosopher, had to be chanted; nor did the wailings of the relatives of thousands who had fallen in battle, mingle notes of sorrow with the song of joy. It is true, that the profits were to be devoted to the alleviation of distress ; but no particular case being presented to the notice, this only tended to increase the gratification, as it led the mind to reflect on that glorious period, when the everlasting music of the celestial spheres shall reward every effort made in the cause of mercy and humanity.

The admirers of music never had a richer treat. In the loud-pealing thunder of the choruses, produced by the united exertions of upwards of 600 vocal and instrumental performers, there was no want of concord or harmony. The harshness of these tremendous crashes was softened into melody by the vastness of the space through which they had to pass. At one time, the soft mellifluous whisper melted the soul into tenderness—and

tears; at another, the sublimity of the acclaim roused every spark of courage and heroism in the breast. Now it might be compared to the "jar of elements," or the deafening clamour of the murderous fray—now to the tranquil rejoicing of heaven-born peace, or the still murmur of the gentle breeze. At the first festival, Catalani, the "queen of song," maintained the dignity of her rank; drawing every faculty of the soul into a frame of devotion, or eliciting beams of rapturous delight from the countenance of every one present.

The **CROSS AISLE**, or transept, consists of two side aisles and a large central space. It is the oldest part of the building, and is a fine specimen of the "lancet-arched gothic," which prevailed from 1220 to 1300. The attentive observer will perceive a material alteration in this part to the style which is pursued in the nave. The style here adopted is that which, in the reign of Henry III., succeeded the Anglo-Norman. We learn from Dallaway's "Observations on English Architecture," that about this time, the enormous round pillar of the Anglo-Normans was succeeded by the slender shaft, insulated, or clustered into a single column, with narrow lancet windows, and roofs upon simple cross-springers. The arches were now sharply pointed, the window increased to three lights instead of one, and with small columns as mullions; and all the pillars, when of disproportionate length, broken into parts by fillets placed at certain distances.

The windows are narrow and pointed. The clustered columns and pointed arches are all varied in form, proportion, and ornament. The chevron-work and other ornaments, which will be observed in the upper arches, formed the first gradation towards the beautiful ramified tracery of the pure gothic. The roof is of wood, and although raised at the time the great tower was erected, it is still too low, as it obstructs the summit of the window at each end. It is supposed, that this as well as the west end of the church, had once a stone roof upon it, which being judged too heavy, was taken down, and the present one erected in its place.

The windows at the end of the *south transept* are much admired. The most remarkable is the Catharine-wheel window at the top. From its resemblance to a marigold, it has obtained the name of the marigold window. Circular windows were used by the Saxons; and as the circle is described as being the symbolical figure used by the ancients to denote eternity, infinity, &c., it may have been with some reference to this venerable tradition, that our ancestors constructed windows in this form. The first window in the second tier, contains a representation of St. William, the 30th archbishop of the see. At the summit of the second window, which is divided into two lights, is a small figure of an old king, with a globe in his hand, by which the catholics are supposed to have intended to represent the Deity.

In the first division of this window is the figure of St. Peter, and in the second that of St. Paul, with their proper insignia beneath. In the last appears St. Wilfrid, third archbishop of York, habited in his pontificals, below which is placed an escutcheon of the arms which are ascribed to this prelate. The windows in the lowermost tier contain figures representing Abraham, Solomon, Moses, and Peter. They are the workmanship of the late Mr. William Peckitt, a self-taught artist, who resided in this city. They are remarkable for the brilliance and richness of their colours, which is a distinguishing feature in the works of this eminent citizen. The figures were placed in the situation they now occupy in 1796, except that of St. Peter, which was presented to the cathedral by the artist, in 1768; the others were also bequeathed by him.

In the east aisle of this transept is the tomb of Walter de Grey, the 33rd archbishop, who founded this part of the cathedral. The canopy is supported by eight columns, with capitals of luxuriant foliage, and is divided into eight niches. The finials are extremely fine, and are enriched with the figures of birds, foliage, &c. The effigy of the prelate, habited in his pontifical robes, lies at full length underneath. The whole is enclosed by a cast-iron railing, placed there at the expense of the late archbishop, Dr. Markham.

Near this tomb, is placed a monumental table, supported by twelve short pillars, supposed to have

been erected to the memory of archbishop Godfrey de Ludham, or Kimenton.

The baptismal font of the cathedral will be seen in the western aisle. It is of dark shell marble, curiously variegated.

The massy pillars which support the *central tower*, are formed by clusters of round columns. Historians have noticed them as serving for the basis "of the highest, lightest, and most extensive arch in the world." This is, perhaps, saying too much ; though the visitor, on observing them, cannot fail to be astonished at the vastness of the span of the arches, and at the amazing solidity of the clustered piers. This tower has been denominated the lantern steeple, not from any resemblance it bears to that article, but because it has been used as a beacon to warn the surrounding country during some period of public danger. Two coats of arms are placed on each of the sides, over the arches. On the west, those of England and of Edward the Confessor. On the east, the ancient arms of the see of York, and those of St. Wilfrid. On the north, the arms assigned to Edwin, and Edmund the martyr, Saxon princes. On the south, the arms of the church, and of Walter Skirlaw. Over these escutcheons are cloistered cells for images, with other ornamental devices. Below the windows, an embattled gallery runs round the four sides of the tower. The windows are eight in number. The roof is adorned with tracery : the two figures in the central knot of the beams represent St. Peter and St. Paul.

The visitor will observe the same style of architecture in the *north transept*, as in the south. The large end window is formed of two tiers. The lights in the lower one are fifty feet high, and five broad. The form of this window, as well as the designs of the painted glass, is singular. Tradition assures us, that it was given to the cathedral by five maiden sisters, answering to the number of lights, who also worked the pattern of the stained glass, in embroidery, or needle-work. From hence it is frequently called "the five sisters." It has also been termed the Jewish window, from its resemblance to the ornamental work in the tabernacle of the Jews. A small rim of clear glass was run round the edges in 1715, which materially adds to the effect. Its beauty is also much increased by the slender columns which are placed in front, in small clusters.

In the western aisle will be seen a flat tomb of Purbeck marble, supported by an iron trellis, much decayed. Within this railing is placed an effigy of John Haxby, in a winding sheet. He was treasurer of the Church, and died in 1424. Payments of money are still occasionally made on this tomb, in compliance with the stipulations made in some of the old leases and settlements of the church estates.

In the eastern aisle is placed the tomb of William de Grenefield, the 41st archbishop, supported by buttresses, and enriched with tracery and pinnacles.

The cross aisle, from north to south, is 222 feet

long. The lantern steeple, to the vault, is 188 feet high. The erection of the south transept was commenced by Walter de Grey, who in 1227 published an indulgence of forty days' relaxation, &c., to all who liberally contributed to the work. John le Romain, then treasurer of the church, began the building of the north transept, which he completed in 1260, the 44th year of the reign of Henry III.

The entrance to the vestibule of the **CHAPTER-HOUSE** will be observed at one corner of the north transept. Æneas Sylvius, in speaking of the cathedral, says:—"It is famous for its magnificence and splendour all over the world; but especially for a fine lightsome chapel (meaning the chapter-house) with shining walls, and small thin-waisted pillars, completely round."

Two doors of open wood-work, between which is a clustered column, form the entrance to the vestibule. It is in the form of a mason's square. Nearly the whole of the sides is occupied by windows, which are of beautiful tracery. The walls have been elegantly painted to correspond: several coats of arms may yet be seen. A number of tombstones, of the coffin shape, are discernible in the pavement.

The chapter-house is a regular octagon of ample dimensions, and in the style of its decoration is said to be unrivalled. The two arches of entrance are filled by doors covered with iron scrolls.

The pillar which divides them contains a mutilated statue of the Virgin, trampling on a serpent, and holding the infant in her arms. The vaulted roof is of wood, plastered, and coloured like stone.— It is not internally supported by a pillar, but is dependent on the centre knot, geometrically placed, besides being strengthened at the outside by eight massy buttresses. Seven of the sides of the building are each filled with a fine arched window, in the glazing of which is pourtrayed the arms of founders and benefactors, penances, and other devices. Below the window are 44 stalls for the canons who composed the chapter. The columns are of Purbeck marble.

The capitals of the columns are composed of the most grotesque personifications of strength, humility, &c. Some have supposed these singular figures to allude to the ridicule which the regular clergy were always fond of expressing against the世俗s, sometimes in a manner not the most delicate. The pendants are curiously wrought in rich sculpture, and a fine specimen of "tabernacle work" is afforded by the canopies. A narrow gallery runs round the building, over the stalls. The roof, as well as the walls, was formerly painted with the effigies of kings, bishops, &c.

Over the entrance will be seen a row of niches, once occupied by statues of the twelve apostles, with the virgin and child in the centre. It is said that these images were of silver, double

gilt, and that they were stolen from the church by Henry VIII. Representations of saints, kings, and bishops, were formerly painted above, amongst which were three supposed to be those of Walter de Grey, Henry III., and his queen.

The chapter-house, as the name imports, was used as the place of assembly for the dean, prebendaries, and other dignitaries of the church. Scarcely any thing can be conceived more imposing than would be the spectacle presented, when the stalls of this celebrated building were filled by the clergy, habited in their rich copes and robes.—It is 67 feet 10 inches high, from the pavement to the centre knot of the roof, and 63 feet in diameter. Great difference of opinion prevails respecting the date of its erection. It is generally ascribed to the time of Walter de Grey; though the style evidently marks a later period.

On the wall near the entrance is painted in Saxon characters the following Monkish rhyme:

*Ut Rosa phlos phlorum,
Sic est domus ista domorum.*

“THE CHIEF OF HOUSES, AS THE ROSE OF FLOWERS.”

The splendid *stone screen* which separates the nave from **THE CHOIR**, deserves a minute and attentive examination. Though the design is perhaps, of too gorgeous and florid a style to be pleasing, the workmanship cannot be too much admired. The stone appears as if robbed of its

solidity, and the whole to be the witchery of some elfin sculptor. It is divided into 15 compartments, with corresponding decorations, pedestals, and statues. On the pedestals are placed the names of the monarchs above, with the period of their reigns :—

On the North Side of the Gateway.

WILLIAM CONQ.	
WILLIAM RUFUS.	
HENRY I.	
STEPHEN.	

HENRY II.	
RICHARD I.	
JOHN.	

On the South Side.

HENRY III.	
EDWARD I.	
EDWARD II.	
EDWARD III.	

RICHARD II.	
HENRY IV.	
HENRY V.	
HENRY VI.	

These statues, says Dr. Milner, are of the natural size, in ancient regal dresses, enriched with singular ornaments, and in high preservation. Bernasconi restored several of the finer parts of the screen. The 15th statue, which represents Henry VI., is the workmanship of Mr. Michael Taylor, a sculptor of this city. The peculiar circumstances which attended the death of this monarch, occasioned great attention to be paid to his statue. This gave so much umbrage to his successor, Edward IV., that he ordered it to be taken down. It has been said, (but there appears to be no foundation for the assertion,) that this screen was brought into its present situation from St. Mary's abbey.

The handsome iron gates were presented to the cathedral by Mrs. Mary Wandesford. In order

to preserve uniformity, dean Finch at the same time gave the iron gates leading into the side aisles.

During the progress of the repair of the choir, a proposal was agitated for removing the screen further back, with a view completely to lay open the pillars of the lantern tower. This proposal gave rise to one of the keenest controversies that ever agitated the city and county,—which was protracted from September 5, 1829, when the first notice of the intended removal appeared in the Yorkshire Gazette, till the latter end of February, 1831. Several meetings were held in London and in York on the subject; whilst a number of pamphlets were published,—and innumerable letters appeared in the newspapers on both sides. The most able supporter of the plan for removing the screen, was the Rev. Wm. Vernon Harcourt; the most talented advocates for its continuing in its present situation, were the Venerable and Rev. Archdeacon Markham, the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, and J. B. S. Morritt, Esq. The people of York took a lively interest in the controversy, and a petition from them to the dean and chapter, praying that the screen might not be removed, was very numerously signed. At length, after much suspense, a letter from the dean appeared in the York papers of February 26, 1831,—announcing, that he had “decided to leave the screen, for the present, where it is, and to rebuild the choir where it was;” and though this left the question of removal open, to be agitated at any future

period,—no one imagined, that such a scheme would ever be contemplated, when the choir was rebuilt, and the new organ placed over the screen in the situation of the old one.

An organ would appear to have been always placed over the screen,—with the exception of an interval from about 1633 to 1690 or 1691,—during which the late organ was placed on the north side of the choir, opposite the cathedra. This was done by order of Charles I., who gave for his reason, that it spoiled the prospect of the fine east window from the body of the church. The organ thus placed in the choir, was that which was destroyed by the fire in 1829. It was built by Robt. Dallum, blacksmith, of London; and the charge was defrayed out of the sum of £1000,—a fine levied, in 1632, upon Edward Paylor, of Thoraldby, Esq., which king Charles generously presented to the dean and residentiaries of York:—“ 1. For repairing the ruins of their church. 2. For setting up a new organ. 3. For furnishing the altar. 4. For enabling them to maintain a library-keeper.” The organ was removed back over the screen, not in 1688, as stated by Drake, but probably about 1690, in the time of Archbishop Lamplugh, and the expense of the removal was defrayed by that prelate and the Earl of Strafford. Originally this instrument was not remarkable for its size or compass; but it was sent to London, to be re-constructed by Mr. Blith, who succeeded the celebrated Mr. Green; and additions were afterwards repeatedly made, under the directions of

Dr. Camidge, by Mr. Ward, of York, till it became the largest in the United Kingdom. It contained 52 stops, 3254 pipes, and three rows of keys, 60 notes in compass, with two octaves of pedals. The greatest pipe was twenty-four feet long. The destruction of this noble instrument was much lamented.

The new organ is a present to the minster by the Hon. and Rev. John Lumley Savile; a munificent gift, which will immortalize the name of the donor. The builders are Messrs. Elliot and Hill, of London; and the merit of planning and obtaining this instrument,—by which our ancient city will be enabled to boast of an organ worthy its superb cathedral,—belongs to our talented fellow citizen, Dr. Camidge. It contains three sets of keys, of six octaves each, from C C C to C C C in alt; two octaves of pedal keys, from C C C C to C C. There are 56 stops all through; i. e., 24 to the great organ, 10 to the choir organ, 12 to the swelling organ, and 10 to the pedals. There are 6 copula stops, and 7 composition pedals; the total number of pipes is about 4500, and there are 60 complete ranks of pipes through the manuals. The following are the names of the stops in the Savile Organ:

SWELLING ORGAN.

	<i>Length of lowest pipe.</i>		<i>Length of lowest pipe.</i>
Trumpet	8 feet	Dulcet (wood).....	4 feet
Clarion	8 feet	Claribella (wood)	4 feet
Oboe	8 feet	Metal open diapason..	8 feet
Celestina.....	8 feet	Stopped diapason	4 feet
Cornet.....	5 ranks	Dulciana (metal)	8 feet
Principal	4 feet	Dulcian (wood)	8 feet

CHOIR ORGAN.

	<i>Length of lowest pipe.</i>		<i>Length of lowest pipe.</i>
Clarinet	8 feet	Metal Principal	8 feet
Cremona	16 feet	Wood Principal	8 feet
Octave flute	4 feet	Dulciana	16 feet
Fifteenth	4 feet	Metal open diapason	8 feet
Flute (stopped)	4 feet	Stopped diapason....	8 feet

GREAT MANUAL.

Horn.....	16 feet	Shawmn	16 feet
Bassoon	16 feet	Clarino	16 feet
Cymbal.....	4 ranks	Cornet	4 ranks
Sesquialtera	3 ranks	Mixture	3 ranks
Flageolet (wood)	4 feet	Picolo (wood)	4 feet
Fifteenth	4 feet	Fifteenth	4 feet
Twelfth.....	6 feet	Twelfth	6 feet
Principal	8 feet	Principal	6 feet
Harmonica (wood) ..	8 feet	German flute	8 feet
Front metal open dia.	16 feet	Front metal open dia.	16 feet
Inside do do.	16 feet	Inside do.	16 feet
Metal stopd. diapason	8 feet	Wood stopd. diapason	8 feet

TEN PEDAL STOPS.—*Two Octaves each.*

Double metal open diapason	32 feet	Subbass (stopped, two mouths)	16 feet
Do. metal principal..	16 feet	Sacbut(wood, reed stop	32 feet
Do. wood open diapa.	32 feet	Fagotte (do. do.)	16 feet
Do. wood principal ..	16 feet	Trombone (metal do.)	32 feet
Double Bass diapason	16 feet	Bass Horn (do. do.)	16 feet

The thirty-two feet double metal pedal diapason is 20 inches in diameter; and the diagonal of the thirty-two feet double wood diapason is 4 feet. The manual metal open diapasons vary from 12 to 13 inches in diameter.

The *choir*, previous to the fire already described, was one of the earliest specimens of that beautiful work which has been denominated “filligrane.” The roof was higher than that of the nave by some feet. The ribs more numerous, and ornamented in a more florid style. The capitals of the pillars were peculiarly elegant.

The carving of the wood-work well-accorded with the rest of the building. The pinnacles were of elaborate workmanship, and of different sizes. It is supposed, that the cells were once occupied by images executed in oak. The stalls at the sides and under the organ screen, were of richly carved oak, surmounted by canopies. Each stall had a misericordia and resting places for the elbows. The dignitaries of the church had each a particular stall, with a written label over it, commencing with the dean’s on the right hand of the entrance, and the precentor’s on the left. The judges of assize, and the high-sheriff of the county, sat near the pulpit; and the lord-mayor and aldermen occupied the seats opposite, near the throne.

The cathedra, or archbishop’s throne, and the pulpit opposite, were of a more recent date than the stalls, and executed in a plainer manner. The litany was chanted from a desk in the centre. The lessons were read from a brazen eagle, the pillar of which bore the following inscription, in Latin:—“Thomas Cracrost, D. D. gave this brazen eagle for the use and ornament of the

cathedral church of York, sacred to St. Peter, 1686."

The *altar-table* was ascended to by a gradation of 15 steps. A large wooden screen formerly obstructed the view of the east window. Over this screen was placed a gallery for the musicians who assisted in the celebration of high mass. A small room was thus formed underneath, where the archbishops were robed at the time of their enthronization. This screen was taken down in 1726, and the altar was, at the same time, set back one arch. The tapestry which adorned the altar-screen was taken down in 1760, and exposed to view this once beautiful piece of architecture, consisting of 8 gothic arches, with piers and pinnacles. It was 49 feet long, and 28 high. The openings were filled with plate-glass, which from some situations afforded a fine reflection of several parts of the church. There were formerly three altars, St. Stephen's, our Lady's, and the high altar in the centre.

Such was the choir before the fire in 1829; the following will be found an accurate description of its present appearance. In effecting this restoration, wherever the minster workmen have been left to themselves, there is every thing to admire and nothing to regret. All the workmanship in stone is exquisitely beautiful, and so faithful to the original style, that it would puzzle the most knowing antiquary to distinguish the old from the new. The dean and chapter, much to their credit, did not allow the architect

(R. Smirke, Esq.) to exercise his ingenuity in improving upon the gothic architecture of the masonry, or to pretend to a better acquaintance with its style than the minster masons. The new altar screen is admirably finished; and the altar-rails, which are executed in stone, are every thing one could wish. They have been erected under the superintendence of the late Mr. Scott,* the master-mason of the cathedral. On looking from the altar, westward, the eye is struck, with the light and airy appearance of the choir. The partitions between the east-end of the choir and the side aisles, on the ascent to the altar, are greatly improved by opening and glazing the pannels, thus giving a lightness to the woodwork, and admitting a view of the lower portion of several beautiful painted windows. But when we examine the tabernacle work of the stalls and their canopies, the pleasing task of commendation ceases; those who remember the old tabernacle work and who admired it, find cause for complaint. The old tabernacle work, though rough in execution, was substantial and richly clustered: the new, though sharp and richly tooled, is slight, thin, and tapering; and the astragals and finials are at variance with any thing that appeared before.—The pulpit and throne are, however, far

* This highly respected and eminent workman was unfortunately killed on the 26th of December, 1834, in consequence of some scaffolding giving way, while engaged in cleaning the ceiling of the roof, from the effects of the late fire, preparatory to the Musical Festival of 1835.

preferable in style to their predecessors. They have been executed from designs by Mr. Smirke, in the florid style of Archbishop Bowet's monument, which was formerly one of the ornaments of the Ladye Chapelle, but is now in ruins. The pulpit is two feet lower than the old one, and also projects farther into the choir.—On looking upwards towards the roof,—those who recollect the endless variety of ornaments in the knots and groinings, will be offended with the constant repetition of the same foliage that now meets the eye.

The tabernacle work was executed in London, by Mr. Moon; the pews, galleries, &c., are the workmanship of Messrs. Wolstenholme, Mason, and Coates, of York.

Service is now performed in the choir twice every day; commencing in the morning at ten o'clock, (except on Sundays, when it commences at half-past ten,) and in the afternoon at four o'clock. Sermons are preached on Sundays and holidays, in the morning. The choir is lighted for evening service from St. Luke's to Chandlemas-day. Gas was introduced in 1827.

Whilst these repairs of the Choir were progressing, the workmen, in the month of August, 1830, discovered the remains of an ancient choir, under the pavement of the present one. They were

clearing away the rubbish from the interior of the organ screen, and in the course of these excavations, they came to the foundations of some old walls, six feet eight inches thick, running from east to west, and passing the pillars of the lantern tower ; a portion of them having been cut away, to admit the bases of those pillars. These walls are composed of rough granite and coarse hard stone ; and they prove, that the old choir was much longer westward, and narrower from north to south, than the present one. Following up the discovery, the walls were traced eastward to a considerable distance, and were found to return in a cross or transept form, to the north and south. The returns are of perfect ashlar, and adorned with bases, columns, and capitals, of the Norman style of architecture ; and it is conjectured, the remains are those of the choir erected by Archbishop Thomas, the first Norman prelate ; who was elevated to the see in 1070. These curious and interesting remains have been arched over ; and are open for the inspection of the curious.

Under the altar is a vault, called the ~~Crypt~~. The most interesting account which has yet appeared of this curious antique building is found in Britton's Antiquities of the Cathedral, which we shall here transcribe :—

“ Beneath the altar is a small crypt, which is entered by eight steps from the aisles of the choir,

and four more steps descend into the body. · The broken floor exhibits the sites of three altars, (Torre says four.) The pavement is of ancient glazed square tiles, alternately painted blue and yellowish white. Two quatrefoils, pierced through the base of the screen, formerly afforded a gleam of light to the middle altar, but these are now built up. The basin of a piscina, for the south altar, remains richly carved, but broken.

“ This crypt has four aisles, from east to west, each of three arches, supported by short columns; the sweep of the arches on the eastern side is cut off by the solid part of the foundations of the altar-screen. The whole columns are 5 feet 6 inches in height. The arches are groined, with ribs crossing, but without key-stones.

“ The side piers, or half columns, are octagonal, with capitals of more modern and plainer work. The side arches are wrought with cheverons, and were constructed to be seen from the aisles; these are fronted by arches obtusely pointed, built when this part of the church was erected. The great columns of the choir do not stand upon the walls of this crypt, but on the outer sides. It may be presumed, that this curious structure was not taken to pieces at the rebuilding of the choir, but was partly altered or repaired, as seems to be indicated by the octagon piers at the sides, &c. In this crypt is a lavatory, like that at Lincoln, but its base is quite plain; it has a hole in the centre for a pipe. This drain is covered by a figure like a monkey crouching over its cub. In

one of the western arches next to this lavatory, is a well. The light is almost excluded by archbishop Dolben's tomb on the south side, and by some stone coffins and tombs placed against the north windows. These vaults have certainly extended farther eastward, but it is impossible to say how far; very probably they were planned in a semi-circular sweep at the east end, as at Canterbury, Winchester, and some other Anglo-Norman churches.

"The six round columns have ancient capitals, each of which is ornamented: the bases of the three eastern columns consist of a torus with a hollow beneath, splayed to the squares of an octagonal plinth. The centre column of the western range stands on a reversed capital, which has had a round abacus, but has since been chopped to a square at the bottom. The two side columns of this row have other bases, seemingly intended for thicker columns."

In February, 1831, when preparing the foundations for the new altar-screen, the workmen discovered, a little below the surface of the pavement, a large strong arch of grit stone, extending across the choir, grouted at each end into the bases of the pillars, and also into the eastern wall of Archbishop Thoresby's crypt.

The choir end of the cathedral has nine arches, with a gallery similar to that in the nave. The windows are extremely rich, particularly those in the small transepts. They are carried almost

as high as the roof, and are divided into 108 partitions.

The noble *east window* has been called “the wonder of the world, for masonry and glazing.” It is nearly the height and breadth of the middle choir. The upper part consists of admirable tracery. It is divided into about 200 compartments; the subjects of the paintings are principally selected from the Bible. A narrow gallery runs across, the view from which is said to be inconceivably grand. In 1405, John Thornton, of Coventry, glazier, contracted with the dean and chapter for the glazing of this magnificent light. He was to finish the work in three years, and to receive four shillings per week for his wages.—The lead was much injured and mutilated, but it has undergone a thorough repair. The window is 75 feet high and 32 broad.

The painted glass of the last window in the south aisle, was presented to the cathedral by the Earl of Carlisle, in 1804. The subject is the annunciation, or the meeting of the Virgin Mary and Elizabeth. It is copied from Sebastian de Piombo, the favourite of Clement VIII. It was brought from the church of St. Nicholas, in Rouen. The arms, crest, garter, and coronet, of the illustrious donor, are represented in the compartments above and below.

In the northern aisle is preserved a figure which Mr. King supposes to represent a Saxon layman of high rank.—The two stone coffins deposited in this aisle, were presented to the

cathedral by David Russell, Esq., of Clifton. They were found some years ago, with several other Roman antiquities, in a tumulus without Bootham-bar, and contained the skeletons of a male and female.—The Norman boundary-stone, inscribed with the word “Civitati,” was found whilst digging a drain behind the castle.

The choir, from the gates to the east end, is 222 feet long, and 46½ broad. The first stone of this part of the cathedral was laid in 1361, the 34th year of Edward III. Archbishop Thoresby, by means of indulgences, bulls, &c. raised the money expended in the erection; and he is said to have contributed no less a sum than £1670. out of his own purse for the same purpose.

The ~~MONUMENTS~~, with the few exceptions already noticed, are placed in the aisles of the choir, and in the Ladye Chapelle. Several kings, prelates, and illustrious men have been interred, the exact situation of whose place of sepulture, we are unable to shew.

The veritable Geoffrey of Monmouth gives a list of British kings and princes, who, he assures us, were buried at York. We learn from Bede, that the head of king Edwin was buried in the cathedral erected by him. Eadbert, king of Northumbria, who died in 767, was buried in the *porticus* of the church. Eanbald, his successor, was also interred here, in 797. In 1014, Sweyne, the Danish prince, was buried at York; and in 1016,¹⁵ Tosti, the furious Earl of Northumberland, who was killed at the battle of Stamford Bridge.

Many archbishops of the province of York are here laid, several of whose monuments may yet be seen.

The first monument in the north aisle is said to be erected to the memory of prince William de Hatfield, second son of Edward III., who was interred in the cathedral in 1344. It is without an inscription. There is a full-length alabaster figure of the prince, of superior workmanship. The face is much injured. He is attired in a doublet and mantle, with a lion couchant at his feet. The tomb is surmounted by a beautiful canopy.—The two adjoining monuments bear lamentable marks of the furious zeal of the reformers.

The tomb of Archbishop Savage, on the opposite side, is adorned with coats of arms, and a full-length figure of the prelate. It has recently been renewed.—The Earl of Carlisle's monument is decorated with cherubs, coats of arms, urns, &c. There are three inscriptions. Near it is the ancient family vault, with a large flag over the entrance.—The cenotaph erected to the memory of Sir George Savile, bart., who in five successive parliaments represented the county of York, excites more than ordinary attention. The statue of this disinterested patriot is of white marble. He is represented as leaning upon a pillar, having a scroll in his right hand, inscribed “The Petition of the Freeholders of the County of York.” In the frieze of the pedestal are the emblems of Wisdom, Fortitude, and Eternity.—The monu-

ment of archbishop Sterne is modern.—Archbishop Rotherham's is a table tomb, without an inscription.—That of the unfortunate Scroope is built of freestone, and is covered with a slab of black variegated marble.—Archbishop Frewen's is curiously ornamented with books, coats of arms, &c.—Archbishop Matthew's is of ancient architecture: near it is one erected to the memory of his wife.—A table monument of grey marble is supposed to be that of Archbishop Sewal.—Archbishop Sharpe's is of the Corinthian order, and is enclosed by an iron palisade. The inscription is long, and ascribes little less than perfection to the prelate. The sepulchral shrine of archbishop Bowet, was a chaste and beautiful specimen of the style of architecture which prevailed in the reign of Henry VI., being nearly 30 feet high, and decorated with pinnacles. Three lofty tabernacles rose from the arch of the canopy, each containing a small statue. This once splendid monument is now in ruins.—The white marble monument of the Earl of Strafford is of the Corinthian order, with columns of variegated marble. Full-length figures of the Earl and his lady are seen between the columns, with an urn in the centre. On the flag of the vault adjoining are the arms of the family, in brass.—The monument of Dr. Burgh has been much admired. It is of white marble, by Westmacott. A figure of Religion holds in her right hand a cross, and in her left a book entitled "On the Holy Trinity," alluding to a work which he published on that

subject. The inscription was written by J. B. S. Morritt, Esq., of Rokeby.—Numerous others might be noticed, but those already enumerated are what particularly demand attention; at least, such of them as remain uninjured, but many are now in a sadly dilapidated state, from the injuries received at the fire. We hope they will ultimately be restored to their original appearance.

The **VESTRIES** are on the south side of the church, and in them are preserved several valuable curiosities. In the first will be observed a large triangular chest, the lid of which is ornamented with iron scrolls. It is probably upwards of one thousand years old, and is supposed to have been used as the repository of the copes and robes of the priests, which must have been numerous and splendid in the prosperous days of Roman Catholicism.

In the council-room is a large press, which contains, besides several acts and registers of the church, a number of remarkable antiquities, which may be seen by visitors.

The crosier, which is here shewn, is upwards of six feet long. It is of silver; and in the crook is placed an image of the Virgin Mary, with the infant in her arms. It was brought from Portugal by Catherine, queen dowager of Charles II, and was by her presented to her catholic confessor, Smith, who was nominated to the see of York, in 1687. Whilst this haughty prelate was going in procession to the minster, with his cro-

sier before him, it was forcibly seized by Lord Danby, afterwards Duke of Leeds, and presented to the dean and chapter.

A large vessel of ivory, called Ulphus's horn, is the most valuable curiosity of which the cathedral has to boast. It was a drinking-horn belonging to this prince, and was by him given to the church, with all his lands and revenues. We learn from Dugdale, that "Ulphe, son of Thorald, who ruled in the west of Deira, by reason of the difference which was like to rise between his sons, about the sharing of his lands and lordships after his death, resolved to make them all alike; and thereupon, coming to York, with that horn wherewith he used to drink, filled it with wine, and before the altar of God, and Saint Peter, prince of the apostles, kneeling, devoutly drank the wine, and by that ceremony enfeoffed this church with all his lands and revenues." By this relic the church still holds several lands of great value, a few miles on the east of York.

During the confusion of the civil wars, it was taken away from the cathedral, and stripped of the golden chain and tippings which adorned it. It afterwards came into the possession of Thomas Lord Fairfax, the celebrated General; who, dying in 1671, bequeathed it to his son, Henry lord Fairfax, who restored it to its original repository.—As a monument of Saxon art it is curious; and had it the power of language, could no doubt unfold a tale of unparalleled interest, in relating its own history from the time its ancient owner

traversed the desert or the forest, until now, and in describing the astonishing events which have followed in rapid succession since its presentation to the cathedral of York.

In 1675, the dean and chapter re-decorated it, and bestowed on it the following inscription :—

CORNU HOC, VLPHVS, IN OCCIDENTALI PARTE,
DEIRÆ PRINCEPS, VNA CVM OMNIBUS TERRIS
ET REDDITIBVS SVIS OLIM DONAVIT
AMISSVM VEL ABREPTVM
HENRICUS DOM. FAIRFAX DEMVM RESTITVIT.
DEC. ET CAPIT. DE NOVO ORNAVIT
A. D. MDCLXXV.

THE INSCRIPTION MAY BE THUS TRANSLATED :—

"This horn, Ulphus, prince of the western parts of Deiria, originally gave to the church of St. Peter, together with all his lands and revenues. Henry Lord Fairfax at last restored it, when it had been lost or conveyed away. The dean and chapter decorated it anew, A. D. 1675."

The large bowl was originally given by archbishop Scroope, to the company of cordwainers in this city, in 1398. The arms of this fraternity are richly embossed in the middle. It is edged with silver, double gilt, and ornamented with three silver feet. The following inscription is engraved on the rim :—

Richarde arche beschope Scrope grant unto all tho that drinkis of this cope XLti dayes to pardon.

Robert Gobson. beschope mesm grant in same form aforesaid XLti dayes to pardon. Robert Strensall.

On the dissolution of the cordwainers' company, in 1808, it was given by the members to Mr. Sheriff Hornby, of this city, who soon after presented it to the cathedral.

The wooden head was found in the grave of archbishop Rotherham. This prelate having died of the plague, was unceremoniously interred with the rest of the infected bodies: his effigy was afterwards buried in the cathedral, with great solemnity.

A canopy of state was formerly shewn, which was carried over James I., when he visited York, on his way to Scotland. The two small coronets of silver gilt were used on the same occasion.

Three silver chalices found in the graves of archbishops, when the old pavement was removed in 1736, are also shewn, together with several rings found at the same time; they belonged to archbishops Sewal, Grenefield, Neville, Bowet, and Lee. Those of the two former are rubies set in gold: Neville's is a sapphire in gold: Bowet's, a composition of gold, with the motto, "Honour and joy:" Lee's, glass set in copper gilt.

An antique chair used to stand within the rails of the altar, in which several of the Saxon kings were crowned; and which is said to be older than the cathedral itself. Richard III. and James I. were also crowned in it.

Several relics were formerly preserved here. Among them were some bones of St. Peter, the arm of St. Wilfrid, enclosed in a silver one, two thorns of the crown of our Saviour, part of the hair of St. Stephen, &c. &c. &c.

The entrance to the winding staircase which leads to the **TOP OF THE LANTERN TOWER.** is through a small door in one corner of the

south transept. The 107th step lands on a gallery which leads to another staircase in the main tower; from this to the summit there are 166 steps more.—In 1666, a turret of wood was erected on this steeple, by order of the duke of Buckingham. It was intended to serve as a beacon to alarm the country, if the Hollanders or French had landed on the coast.—A prayer-bell was formerly hung in a cupola at the south-west angle, which was surmounted by the figure of a cock. These deformities have all been removed. The glorious prospect which is unfolded from this elevated station, amply repays the labour of the ascent. Additional interest is conferred upon the scene, when the mind glances at the infinitude of important events which have here occurred.—The ancient Britons, Scots, Romans, Saxons, and Normans, have each disputed the sovereignty of the field. Every echo has resounded with the cries and wailings of the multitudes immolated to the fell destroyer of our species; almost every rill has been reddened with their blood, and almost every inch of ground saturated with their gore.

The **LIBRARY** is situate at a short distance from the cathedral, on the north side. It is in the style of Anglo-Norman architecture. For the early history of this establishment, the reader is referred to “Turner’s History of the Anglo-Saxons.” Archbishop Egbert was the first con-

tributor. His collection was destroyed by fire in 1069, as was that of archbishop Thomas in 1137. Mrs. Matthew, relict of the prelate of that name, presented to the church her husband's private library, consisting of upwards of 3,000 volumes. This collection formed the commencement of the present library, which has since been enriched by several purchases, gifts, and bequests. There are here preserved several curious manuscripts; and amongst other rare works, are some fine specimens from the press of Caxton; Erasmus's New Testament in Greek and Latin, printed upon vellum, 1519, in 2 vol. folio; &c. &c.

This building was formerly annexed as a chapel to the archbishop's palace, which was totally destroyed some centuries ago. It had been for many years in a state of ruin and decay, serving as a stable and hay-loft, when it was restored to its present state in the year 1806; and it now affords a distinguished ornamental appearance to the cathedral itself.—The floor is of oak.—The west window is of painted glass, adorned with the armorial bearings of the dignitaries of the church; and in the centre is a shield containing the arms of the Duke of Clarence, who visited the cathedral in 1806.—All the side windows are of ground glass.—A light oak gallery gives easy access to the upper shelves.—The lower story is used as a depository for the ornamental stone-work used in repairing the cathedral.

Having now conducted the reader through those parts of the cathedral most worthy of at-

tention, we shall conclude in the beautiful language of a celebrated modern author:—

“ What, then, is to insure this pile, which now towers above me, from sharing the fate of mightier mausoleums? The time must come when its gilded vaults, which now spring so loftily, shall lie in rubbish beneath the feet; when, instead of the sound of melody and praise, the wind shall whistle through the broken arches, and the owl hoot from the shattered tower—when the garish sun-beam shall break into these gloomy mansions of death; and the ivy twine round the fallen column; and the fox-glove hang its blossoms about the nameless urn, as if in mockery of the dead. Thus man passes away; his name perishes from record and recollection; his history is as a tale that is told, and his very monument becomes a ruin.”

**A SCALE OF THE CATHEDRALS IN ENGLAND,
COMPARING THE DIMENSIONS OF THEIR SEVERAL INTERNAL PARTS.**

Total Internal Length.	Transept.	Cheirs.	L. B. H.	Naves & Aisles.	L. B. H.	Spires and Towers.
924	St. Paul's	948	St. Paul's	165	42	88
500	Lincoln	227	Norwich	165	—	St. Paul's cupola ..
554	York	222	Rochester	156	—	Salisbury
517	Salisbury	210	Westminster	152	101	Salisbury
514	Peterborough	204	Canterbury	150	74	Norwich
498	Norwich	191	GloUCESTER	140	—	Ely
489	Westminster	189	Salisbury	140	—	Winchester
480	Peterborough	186	Carlisle	137	71	Lincoln
452	Salisbury	178	Winchester	138	—	Wells
420	Durham	176	Peterborough	138	—	Bristol
420	Gloucester	154	Canterbury	131	—	Westminster
411	Gloucester	144	Exeter	131	—	Salisbury
411	Litchfield	140	Worcester	126	—	Lincoln
410	Worcester	140	Hereford	117	33	Caenbury
401	Chichester	140	Exeter	110	—	YORK
391	Exeter	131	Wells	106	—	Gloucester
371	Wells	120	Chichester	106	—	Durham
370	Hereford	120	Worcester	101	73	Ely
368	Ance.	120	Ely	101	—	Westminster
348	Chester	126	Bristol	100	—	Bristol
306	Rochester	122	Chichester	100	—	Worcester
213	Carlisle	102	Oxford	80	—	Ely leperve
210	Bath	—	—	—	74	14
175	Bristol	—	—	—	73	73
164	Oxford	—	—	—	71	71
						TOWERS.
						Lincoln
						Caenbury
						YORK
						Gloucester
						Durham
						Ely
						Westminster
						Bristol
						Worcester
						Ely leperve
						Carlisle

THE CHURCHES.

THIS city suffered much in the reign of Henry VIII., by the suppression of religious houses. Previous to that time, there existed in York, forty-one parish churches, seventeen chapels, sixteen hospitals, and nine religious houses, besides the venerable ST. MARY'S ABBEY; which, together with the chapels, religious houses, and eighteen parish churches, were destroyed, so that only twenty-three now remain. The following list of the existing churches, with their situation, and the names of the clergy who usually officiate in them, may be interesting:—

1 All Saints	Northstreet	Rev. W. L. Pickard
2 All Saints	Pavement	Rev. Wm. Flower
3 Christ Church	King's Square.....	Rev. J. Grayson
4 St. Crux.....	Shambles	Rev. John Overton
5 St. Cuthbert	Peasholmgreen	Rev. Jocelyn Willey
6 St. Dionis	Walmgate	Rev. J. Robinson
7 St. Helen.....	St. Helen's Square	Rev. John Acaster
8 St John	Northstreet	Rev. J. Richardson
9 St. Lawrence.....	Without Walmgate-Bar	Rev. John Overton
10 St. Mary	Bishophill the Elder...	Rev. John Graham
11 St. Mary	Bishophill the Younger	Rev. W. Bulmer
12 St. Mary	Castlegate	Rev. J. Salvin
13 St. Martin-cum Gregory.....	{ Micklegate	{ Rev. T. Richardson
14 St. Martin-le-Grand..	Coneystreet	Rev. Wm. Taylor
15 St. Maurice	Without Monk-Bar ..	Rev. James Dallin
16 St. Margaret.....	Walmgate	Rev. John Overton
17 St. Michael	Spurriergate	Rev. Robert Sutton
18 St. Michael-le-Belfrey	Petergate	Rev. W. Richardson
19 St. Olave.....	Marygate	Rev. — Hamilton
20 St. Sampson	{ Swinegate and Silver- street.....	{ Rev. C. J. Camidge
21 St. Saviour	St. Saviourgate.....	Rev. John Graham
22 Holy Trinity.....	Goodramgate	Rev. James Dallin
23 Holy Trinity.....	Micklegate	Rev. J. B. Graham

Some of the above churches are of great age, and well deserve the attention of the antiquary.

Of these, St. MARGARET's church claims his particular notice, on account of its celebrated porch, which is generally considered the most curious and perfect specimen of Saxon sculpture and architecture in the kingdom. The church itself is a very ancient structure: but when compared with its porch, is comparatively of modern workmanship; indeed there are yet to be seen evident remains of the roof of a former porch a little above the present one. The old Saxon porch now there, is said to have been removed at the dissolution, from the hospital of St. Nicholas extra Muros, without Walmgate Bar, to where it now stands. It comprises four united circular arches, below and within each other. The top, or outer one, exhibits twenty-five figures, consisting of the twelve signs of the zodiac, alternately with hieroglyphic representations of the months; below which is a curiously carved flower moulding. The second arch comprises twenty-two grotesque faces; the third, eighteen hieroglyphic figures, probably Egyptian; and the fourth, fifteen figures similar to those on the preceding one. They are each supported by a light round column, producing together an effect pleasing and singular in the extreme.

Among the capitals are two warriors encountering with sword and spear, a syren with a mirror, the well-known fable of the fox and the stork, &c. Within the porch is a recess on each side; and over the door of the church is a curiously carved arch of stone, supported by round

columns, the same as those in front. The top of the porch is crowned with a small stone crucifix; and the whole admirably displays the singular taste which prevailed a short time previous to the abandonment of the Saxon style.*

ST. OLAVE'S, situate in Marygate, anciently called Earl'sburgh, is the oldest church in the city, with the exception of the cathedral. Siward, the valiant earl of Northumberland, is said to have founded a monastery, where this church now stands, in honour of St. Olave, in which he was buried in 1055. After the erection of St. Mary's, it was accounted as a chapel dependent on the abbey.

Being greatly shattered by a platform of guns which played from the roof, during the siege of York in 1644, the ancient fabric was pulled down, and rebuilt as it now stands, from the ruins of St. Mary's abbey. The inside is lofty, and supported by two rows of light stone pillars. It has a handsome square tower, in which are hung a peal of six bells.

ALL SAINTS, Northstreet, is a neat structure, supported within by two rows of pillars, by which three spacious aisles are formed. It formerly belonged to the priory of St. Trinity, in Micklegate.

* Mr. Cave, an eminent artist in York, has published a very spirited and correct etching of St. Margaret's Porch, which may be had at Bellerby's Library,—price 4s.

The principal object in this church worthy attention, is the ancient painted glass in the windows, which has been preserved with peculiar care.

The steeple is a noble spire; and the south wall of the building appears of very great antiquity, being chiefly formed with grit, Roman bricks, and pebbles. In this wall is a curious inscription and piece of Roman sculpture, undoubtedly a monument of conjugal affection. It was noticed by Dr. Lister, who sent an account of it to the Royal Society. But, Drake says, "the attempts both by the Doctor and Mr. Horsley to read it are frivolous: there being nothing to be understood from it except the last word, which is very plain and apparent—CONIVGI."

ALL SAINTS, Pavement, is a very ancient structure; and Drake says, that the north side of it is almost wholly built out of the ruins of EBORACUM; indeed the body of the church and part of the steeple are very antique: but this edifice is chiefly remarkable for a more modern erection on the old steeple, of exquisite gothic architecture. It is light, airy, and elegant; of an octangular form, having a gothic window, without glass, on each side. The top is adorned with corresponding pinnacles, forming together a most interesting and beautiful appearance.—Tradition tells us, that formerly a large lamp hung in it, which was lighted up in the night-time, as a mark for travellers in their passage over

the once immense forest of Galtres to this city. The hook or pully, from which the lamp is said to have hung, still remains in the steeple.

In this church are several very old monumental inscriptions, some of which are more than four hundred years old.

The north side of this church had become so ruinous and unsafe, that the parish took it entirely down and rebuilt it in the year 1834.

ST. CRUX, Shambles, was built about the year 1424; has a lofty interior, with a handsome square steeple of brick, ornamented with a small dome at the top. The steeple was erected in 1697, chiefly at the expense of the parish. The duke of Northumberland, who was beheaded in 1572, is buried in this church.

ST. CUTHBERT'S, Peasholmgreen, is a neat small church, of more modern appearance than some in York, though a church was standing here at the conquest, under the patronage of the Percy family. The interior has been lately repewed, and it has a very neat and comfortable appearance.

The site of this church is particularly remarkable for the discovery of antiquity. When digging in the church-yard, there have frequently been found Roman tiles, and other sepulchral antiquities. There have also been discovered, at the depth of about five feet, great quantities of

ashes and charcoal, intermixed with human bones, broken urns, pateræ, &c. One of the Roman sepulchral tiles was stamped LEG. IX. HISP. The foundation of a strong wall has likewise been traced in this burying-ground.

ST. DIONIS, Walmgate, is a church of very great age; and there is a tradition, that it was originally a Jewish synagogue, or tabernacle. It was formerly a handsome edifice, with a neat and lofty spire, which, as well as the west end, was taken down in the year 1798, in consequence of the foundation being injured by a large drain passing near it. The ancient porch here is very interesting, and in some degree similar to the much-admired one of St. Margaret's, but in a much better state of preservation.

The family vault of the earls of Northumberland was formerly in this church, in which it is affirmed were deposited the remains of Henry, earl of Northumberland, who fell at the memorable battle of Towton Field.

ST. HELEN'S, STONEGATE.—Tradition fixes the site of this church as the spot where the Romans erected a temple to Diana, which is by no means improbable, as several Roman foundations were discovered a few years ago near to it, at about seven feet below the surface of the ground. The interior is neat, and contains several monuments. But the most interesting object is the Saxon

font, which is curiously ornamented with antique carving.

ST. MICHAEL-LE-BELFREY, Petergate.—At what time, or by whom, this church was first built, is at present unknown. Circumstances appear to fix its origin to about the time of the Norman conquest; for we find, that in the year 1194, it was confirmed by Pope Celestine III., to the dean and chapter of York. It is called a rectory, and is usually demised to the incumbent by the dean and chapter, at the rent of ten pounds per annum. The original building was taken down in 1535, and the present one immediately commenced, which was completed in 1545. It is the largest and most elegant church in York, except the cathedral, and is supported within by two rows of light gothic pillars. The altar-piece was erected in 1714, at the expense of the parish: it is composed of four oak pillars, of the Corinthian order, with the entablature, arms of England, &c., all of oak. There is a tomb on the south side of the altar, with statues of Robert and Priscilla Squire, executed in white marble, as large as life.

Formerly the interior was decorated with the arms of several distinguished families, whose ancestors have been buried here. But the most interesting object now to be seen, is the monument erected to the memory of the late Rev. Wm. Richardson, who, for a period of nearly fifty

years, was a most zealous and successful minister in this church: he died May 17, 1821, aged 76 years, universally beloved and regretted by all denominations of christians; and in affectionate remembrance of their faithful minister, his parishioners and friends erected this memorial at their own expense.

There is a large and spacious gallery at the west end, in the centre of which is placed a handsome and powerful organ; on each side are seats for the accommodation of the blue-coat boys and grey-coat girls' charity schools, who attend divine service here every Sunday.* There is service in this church every Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock, which was begun by the late Rev. Wm. Richardson, in his early life.

The church of St. LAWRENCE, without Walmgate Bar, will well repay the curious in antiquity, for a few minutes' walk to visit its entrance, which displays a beautiful specimen of Saxon moulding, in a fine state of preservation. It was, until very recently, concealed from public view by the cumbrous projection of an unsightly porch. The ancient baptismal font is very curious, and worthy of notice; as is also the representation of St. Lawrence on a gridiron, which is to be seen at the base of the steeple.

* A Sermon is preached here annually on Good Friday, for the benefit of these schools: the scene is truly impressive, whilst the children are raising their grateful voices in hymns composed for the occasion, and never fails to attract an overflowing congregation.

DISSENTING CHAPELS, &c.

THERE are in York several chapels and meeting houses, and the dissenters, as a body, hold a respectable station. The most venerable amongst these places of worship, is a small chapel in St. Saviourgate, called the **PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL**, of which the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, of the Unitarian persuasion, is the officiating minister. Divine service is performed here every Sunday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The **WESLEYAN METHODISTS** are a numerous body in York, so much so as to render three places of worship necessary for their accommodation. Their principal chapel is in Newstreet, and was built in the year 1805. This stately edifice is of brick, with stone mouldings, &c. The front is octangular, and has a break in the centre, which terminates with a pediment, the whole forming a handsome elevation. The design is of the Doric order; and the dimensions of the interior are—in length 66 feet, breadth 54 feet, and in height, from the floor to the ceiling, 33 feet; it is capable of accommodating 2000 persons, and is so contrived that the whole congregation may hear and see the preacher; the whole is well lighted with gas. The services in this chapel commence on Sunday morning at half-past ten, at half-past two in the afternoon, and at six in the evening. There is also service on the Monday evening, at

seven o'clock : likewise, prayer-meetings on Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday mornings, at six o'clock. The other two chapels are of more recent date ; that in Albion-street was built in 1816, and is, from its situation, called *Albion Chapel*. The services are at half-past ten in the morning, and at six in the evening, on Sundays ; and at seven o'clock on the Wednesday evenings. This building is about half the size of that in Newstreet ; the one in Walmgate is still smaller, and was erected in 1826. The services are at seven, and half-past ten o'clock, in the morning, and at six in the evening, on Sundays ; and at seven o'clock on Friday evenings : they are all supplied with itinerant preachers from the conference in connexion with the late Rev. John Wesley. The ministers now stationed (1835) at York, are, the Rev. F. Calder, (superintendent), Rev. J. Bromley, Rev. R. Felvus, and the Rev. J. D. Carey.

The INDEPENDENTS, though formerly scarcely known in York, have, within the last few years, become a numerous and highly respectable body of christians. Their chapel, which is eligibly situated in Lendal, and thence called *Lendal Chapel*, was built in the year 1816, under the direction of Messrs. Watson and Pritchett, at a cost of £3000. It is a spacious and lofty structure, well lighted with gas ; and in consequence of the overflowing congregations, attracted by the zeal and powerful eloquence of the minister, (the Rev. James Parsons), it has been found necessary

to erect another gallery over the former, and otherwise enlarge the chapel, so that it will now contain about 1300 persons. The sabbath services, of which there are three, commence at half-past ten in the morning, half-past two in the afternoon, and at half-past six in the evening. There is also a lecture on the Thursday evenings, and a prayer meeting on Monday evenings, each of which services commences precisely at seven o'clock.

In York, the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, commonly called Quakers, form a respectable religious community. Their meeting-house, which is situated at the top of the Far Water-Lane, with an entrance by a passage from Castlegate, consists of two buildings; the first was erected in the year 1673, and the latter in 1817. The original building has been enlarged, and will now accommodate nearly 400 people. The new structure is a neat and substantial brick building, used principally at the quarterly meetings, and is thought to possess great elegance of proportion, combined with the utmost neatness and convenience, and is capable of accommodating upwards of 1200 persons; and is so constructed, as to be both warmed and ventilated, or ventilated only, according to the season of the year. The hours of meeting on the sabbath, are ten in the morning, and five in the afternoon, during the summer months; and ten in the morning, and three in the afternoon, in winter.

The religious community, so long the lords of the ascendant, both in the city and country, but now ranked as dissenters, occupy, in the place of the stately cathedral, a neat brick-built CHAPEL, in Little-Blakestreet, erected by subscription, in 1802. The chapel is of modern architecture, about 74 feet in length, 44 in breadth, and 30 in height; and is much admired for its elegance and the exactness of its proportions. The marble altar and tabernacle, placed in a richly-ornamented recess or apsis, are in the best style of design. The Rev. Benedict Rayment, and the Rev. T. Billington, are the pastors over this congregation. The service begins in this chapel on Sundays and holydays at ten o'clock in the morning, and at three in the afternoon, except in December and January, when the evening service begins an hour earlier. Every Sunday morning, a musical high mass, accompanied by a sweet and full-toned organ, (erected by Davies, of London, at the expense of £500.,) is celebrated here; and in Lent and Advent, public lectures are given on the evenings of Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at seven o'clock.

Without Micklegate-bar there is a handsome brick building, called "THE NUNNERY," which has been used since the year 1686, as a boarding-school, for young ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion. In this seminary there is also another chapel, the form of which is a rotunda, supported by Ionic columns, of which the effect is singularly elegant. The afternoon service on

Sundays and festivals is partly chanted by the ladies of the establishment, accompanied by the organ. This service was very attractive to strangers; but within the last few years, the chapel has not been open to the public.

There are also other religious societies in York, such as the Primitive Methodists, Protestant Methodists, &c., but their numbers being small, and their places of worship without interest, the limits of this Guide cannot give them further notice.

The CLOISTERS of ST. LEONARD'S and ST. PETER'S HOSPITALS, are situated in the Mint-Yard, nearly opposite the new music hall. They were founded between the years 1080 and 1100, by William the Conqueror and his son William Rufus, and are esteemed the most perfect specimens of early Norman architecture in the city. They are now used as wine vaults.

The cloisters of St. Leonard's, in the occupation of Mr. Wells Hood, wine-merchant, are the most worthy of attention. The pillars are long octagons, with each a small abacus or capital. At the east end of the first cloister, is a recess in the wall, in which is an old stone statue, in very good preservation, supposed to represent St. Leonard: the figure is seated in a chair, with drapery over its shoulders, and the head exhibiting the tonsure of a monk.

The cloisters of St. Peter's are in the occupation of Dr. Wake; the pillars are short and round, with a large abacus.

RUINS OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY.

THESE venerable remains are pleasantly situated behind the Manor House, on the north-west side of the walls, gently sloping to the river Ouse, now called the Manor Shore: no place near the city could be better calculated for the purposes of such an establishment. In the general conflagration which happened at York, in 1137, the original fabric, founded by William Rufus, in 1088, was totally destroyed, and permitted to lie in ruins until the year 1270, when Simon de Warwick, then abbot,* commenced the rebuilding of it, which he lived to see completed in twenty-two years. What at present remains, is part of that grand edifice; and though inconsiderable in respect of what it was, is yet sufficient to shew it to have been one of the most elegant structures in the kingdom. The principal cause of its being so much reduced is truly lamentable, for we find in 1701, license was granted by William III. for the removal of a considerable part of the stones which composed the abbey, towards the rebuilding of the county gaol, or castle of York; Queen Anne, also, in 1705, granted a quantity of stone from it for rebuilding the church of St. Olave; and in the year 1717, Sir C. Hotham and Sir

* The abbot here was mitred, and had a seat in parliament, and his retinue was nearly equal to that of the archbishop; and when the barons of Yorkshire were summoned to the wars, he sent a man to bear the standard of St. Mary in the king's army. The fraternity was stiled "The Black Monks of the Order of St. Benedict."

Michael Wharton, with the mayor and corporation of Beverley, obtained permission from the crown to take down the ruins for the repairs of Beverley minster. Thus man, assisted by the steady and ever-destroying hand of time, has reduced this once magnificent pile to a comparatively insignificant, though interesting, heap of ruins. All traces of the pillars and aisles are lost, except the north wall, which is evidently part of the abbey church, and consists of eight fine light gothic window-arches in one line, with carved capitals highly finished. A small part of each end, particularly the west or principal entrance, yet remains. The foundations have been carefully measured, and ascertained to be 371 feet in length and 60 feet in breadth. Near the east end of the cloisters is a small court, round which is a wall built with pieces of broken columns, capitals, and stones, bearing evident marks of fire: doubtless part of the former abbey, which was reduced by that devouring element. Over the doorway leading into this court, is a mutilated tombstone, 6 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, by 2 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, and 7 inches thick, on which is the following inscription, now scarcely legible:—
HIC : IACET ; STEPAN^o : AB. B. ISP.N.—supposed to have been the gravestone of Stephen de Whitby, the first abbot, who died in 1112.

The abbey was in 1266 strongly fortified. Some parts of the walls and towers, built at that time by the monks, are yet remaining, and may be traced from Bootham-Bar, along Marygate, to

the river Ouse. One of the towers at Marygate corner still exists in a very perfect state. It is used as a stable.

The domestic offices of the abbey stood nearer the Manor.—The vaults, two in number, are yet nearly entire; the descent into each is by four steps; they are well arched with stone, and are 129 feet in length, 23 feet wide, and 11 feet high, with a well of excellent water in each. Over the vaults were the kitchens: and parts of the immensely large fire-places yet remain.

The ancient seal of the abbey, which is of brass, had been lost ever since the dissolution, until a few years ago, when it was accidentally found near York, and was lately presented to the Yorkshire Museum, where it is now preserved. The following is an accurate representation of this seal.



In excavating the ground for the foundation of the Yorkshire Museum, in 1828, extensive remains of the abbey were found, several feet under the surface,—having been buried for centuries. Many beautiful specimens of sculpture were dug up; which, together with the other architectural remains, are preserved in the Yorkshire Museum. In 1829, seven statues were found, whilst the workmen were employed in forming a road in the pleasure grounds of the Museum. They were each four feet nine inches high? and appear to have been used as cariatides, probably to support an altar-screen. They are now in the Museum.

ROMAN MULTANGULAR TOWER.

AT the east end, and near to the ruins of St. Mary's abbey, are yet to be seen the remains of the Roman multangular tower and wall, (a representation of which is given in p. 27,) and is thus described by Dr. Lister, after the most minute examination:—

“Carefully viewing the antiquities of York, the dwelling of at least two of the Roman emperors, Severus and Constantius, I found part of a wall yet standing, which is undoubtedly of that time. It is the south wall of the Mint-Yard, and consists of a multangular tower which did lead to Bootham-Bar, and part of a wall, which ran the length of *Coning-Street*, as he who shall attentively view it on both sides may discern.

"The outside of the wall towards the river is faced with a very small *saxum quadratum* of about four inches thick, and laid in levels like our modern brick-work. The length of the stones is not observed, but they are as they fell out, in hewing. From the foundation, twenty courses of these small squared stones are laid, and over them five courses of Roman brick. These bricks are placed some lengthways, some end-ways in the wall, and were called *lateres diatoni*; after these five courses of brick, other twenty-two courses of small square stones, as before described, are laid, which raise the wall some feet higher, and then five more courses of the same Roman bricks; beyond which the wall is imperfect, and capped with modern building. In all this height, there is not any casement or loophole, but one entire and uniform wall: from which we may infer, that this wall was built some courses higher, after the same order. The bricks were to be as thorough, or as it were so many new foundations, to that which was to be superstructed, and to bind the two sides together firmly; for the wall itself is only faced with small square stone, and the middle thereof filled with mortar and pebble. These bricks are 17 inches long, 11 broad, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick, and the cement is so hard as to be almost imperishable."

Its situation, construction, and other circumstances, appear greatly to encourage the supposition, that the remains of this tower formed part of the heathenish temple dedicated to the goddess

Bellona, said to have existed near this spot in the days of the emperor Severus: a temple built no where but in Rome itself, or in the principal cities of the empire. Her priests offered her, as a sacrifice, blood, which flowed from wounds, voluntarily inflicted upon themselves. In the temple of Bellona, the Roman emperors, according to Publius Victor, used to give audience to foreign ambassadors, when they would not admit them into the city; and from the same temple declared war, and also received their generals at their return from performing some signal service abroad. The tower has lately been granted by the Corporation to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

YORKSHIRE MUSEUM.

THE Yorkshire Philosophical Society was founded in 1822, almost contemporaneously with similar Institutions in the principal towns of Yorkshire, and other parts of the kingdom. The number of members of the Society having greatly increased, and the contributions to its Museum having become very extensive, the Society, in 1826, (with the concurrence of Lord Grantham, the lessee of the ground,) petitioned the Crown for a grant of three acres of land on the Manor Shore, stating as its objects,—the erection of a suitable building—the establishment of a botanic garden—and the preservation of the venerable relics of the abbey of St. Mary, which occupy a

portion of the site. The grant having been obtained, through the munificence of Government, and a liberal subscription collected, the first stone of the **YORKSHIRE MUSEUM** was laid by his Grace the Archbishop of York, on the 24th of October, 1827; and on the 2d of February, 1830, the building was opened, by the annual meeting of the Society being held within its walls. The edifice, which occupies the centre of an elevated platform, having the ruins of St. Mary's abbey to the N. W. and the Roman tower and wall to the S. E. is built of Hackness stone, after a design by the celebrated architect, William Wilkins, Esq., R.A.—The principal front towards the river is nearly 200 feet in length, of the most pure and classical Doric architecture; with a central portico of four columns, surmounted by a pediment: the whole has a chaste and dignified effect, not surpassed by any similar edifice in the kingdom.—From the portico, the entrance into the building is by spacious folding doors, with a light over them, resembling that over the door at the Pantheon at Rome. The internal arrangements are principally founded on a design made by Mr. Sharpe, in 1825, and subsequently much enlarged and improved. The hall is 29 ft. 6 in., by 18 ft. 6 in. The floor is formed of Scagliola plaster, by Mr. Ellison, in imitation of porphyry. The walls resemble stone, and the ceiling being divided into bold pannels, gives the whole a very massive and suitable effect. On the right of the hall is the library, 31 ft. 9 in., by 18 ft. 6 in. Here the books,

maps, and drawings, belonging to the Society are deposited. A door on the left of the hall leads to the staircase and council-room. Directly opposite the front door, corresponding folding doors lead into the theatre or lecture-room, 35 feet by 44 feet. This beautiful room is ornamented by six Corinthian columns, and four pilasters, supporting beams, enriched by guilloche ornaments, dividing the ceiling into four principal compartments, in each of which are two rows of deep caissons; those of the two middle divisions are filled with ground glass, through which the room is lighted. By a simple, but ingenious contrivance, these lights can be instantly obscured by shutters, at the command of the lecturer, whenever any experiment requires to be performed in the dark. The seats for the spectators, which are equally handsome and commodious, gradually descend from the level of the entrance-hall towards the table of the lecturer, situate opposite to the entrance, and nearly on a level with the basement-floor. The lower part of the lecture-room is rusticated, and the whole of the walls and part of the floor are in imitation of stone. On the right and left of the lecture-room, and communicating with it, are spacious apartments, 51 ft. 6 in. long, by 18 ft. 6 in. wide, for the collections in geology and mineralogy; the former containing a suite of nearly 10,000 selected specimens of British organic remains, arranged in the order of their position in the earth; the latter exhibiting above 2,000 minerals, classed according to their chemical relations.

At the back of the lecture-room, and connecting the two lateral rooms, is the museum for zoology, 44 feet by 22 feet, recently fitted up with a gallery and cases, in a very complete style, for the reception and systematic arrangement of considerable collections of Foreign and British quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, shells, insects, crustacea, and corallines. These three rooms are lighted by plate-glass skylights, and are admirably suited to their purpose. The front building has an upper story, containing three spacious rooms, one of which is allotted to the Keeper of the Museum, another to the valuable collection of comparative anatomy, the property of the Curator of that department, James Atkinson, Esq., and a third to miscellaneous objects of curiosity. The whole of the building, except the basement, is heated by stoves, erected by Mr. Haden of Trowbridge, and Mr. Pickersgill, of York ;—and it is lighted throughout by gas. A considerable part of the internal finishings has been executed under the gratuitous direction of Mr. Pritchett, architect, of York. The basement story contains a laboratory, now amply furnished with chemical apparatus, immediately communicating with the lecture-room; a dwelling-house for Mr. H. Baines, the Sub-Curator; and a long-gallery, containing the architectural fragments of the Abbey, discovered in the late excavations, several Roman Inscriptions, and other valuable relics. A curious old fire-place, belonging to the Abbey, is preserved in its original position, in one of the basement-rooms,

and forms a very interesting object to the antiquary. The room being under the Hall, is necessarily nearly dark, but a gas-light is fixed to throw a feeble light upon this relic of the domestic arrangements of the monastery. The Corporation having, with suitable liberality, seconded the munificence of the Crown, by granting the Society a convenient access to its ground from the city, a handsome Doric lodge gateway has been erected at the entrance, adjoining to the mansion of John Cayley, Esq., in Lendal; and through the favour of the same dignified body, the ground adjacent to the ancient ramparts is added to the gardens of the Institution. Thus the noble fabric dedicated to modern science, situated between the remains of Roman power on the one hand, and of monastic grandeur on the other, and looking across the river to the varied landscape bounded by the city walls and Severus's hills, may boast a situation unrivalled among the kindred institutions in the kingdom; while it stands a worthy monument of the taste, opulence, and spirit, of the county of York.

The lectures hitherto delivered under the patronage of the Society have been well attended, and have proved very instrumental in diffusing a scientific taste among the inhabitants of this city and neighbourhood. The Society's collections, (accumulated almost entirely through the gratuitous contributions of members and friends to science,) amount to upwards of 30,000 specimens, in the various branches of natural history. The

geological series having earliest engaged the attention of the Society, is the most complete and extensive; but the collections in other branches are rapidly advancing. In books of science, antiquarian remains, and philosophical apparatus, the Society is much less rich, though large donations have recently been received; but it is to be hoped, that many persons possessing objects of this description, but unable individually to form a complete collection, and desirous of the co-operation of others, will be induced to contribute them to this useful Institution, and to place them in so noble a depository. From the same spirit, a rapid increase of the various contents of the Museum, may confidently be anticipated.

The affairs of the Society are conducted by officers annually elected, and a council of twelve members. The Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam is the president of the Society; Jona. Gray, Esq., treasurer; Mr. Wm. Gray, jun., and Professor Phillips, secretaries. Mr. Phillips is also keeper of the Museum. The annual subscription of members is £2.; the sum paid on admission by a new member is £5., including the first year's subscription; and the composition in lieu of annual payments £20. Ladies are admitted as annual subscribers of £1. The regulations as to admission of visitors are exceedingly liberal.

MANOR HOUSE.

AT the dissolution, Henry VIII. ordered a palace to be built out of the ruins of St. Mary's abbey, called the King's Manor, now the Manor House, which was converted by James I. into a regal palace for his own residence.* It afterwards became the residence of the military governors of the city, and continued in this state till the revolution, when Charles II. granted a lease for vesting it in private hands, which is now held by lord Grantham.

The entrances into the Manor exhibit some curious specimens of architecture: over one of them the arms of the unfortunate Wentworth, earl of Strafford, (beheaded in the reign of Charles I.,) are placed, which was made an article of impeachment against him by the Puritans, "that he had the arrogance to put up his own arms in one of the king's palaces." This great man frequently resided at the Manor House, as lord president of the north, and was the king's best friend.

The greater part of this palace has long been occupied as a ladies' boarding-school, and is at present conducted by Mrs. and Miss Roddam.

THE OUSE BRIDGE.

WHEN the first bridge over the river Ouse at York was erected, cannot now be ascertained. We find, however, that there existed one of wood

* In 1696, a royal mint was established in this Manor, the money bearing a Y under the king's head.

so early as 1154; for in that year, when William, archbishop of York, made his first entrance into the city, such multitudes of people crowded on the bridge to meet him, that the timber gave way, and many were precipitated into the river. The first stone bridge over the Ouse at York, was erected by charitable contributions, about the year 1235: the most part of which was destroyed by a flood in 1564, and suffered to lie in ruins two years, when the "old Ouse-bridge," so called, was built upon the foundations of the former. It consisted of five pointed arches; the centre one formerly ranked as the largest in Europe, excepting the Rialto, at Venice. The span of it was 81 feet, and it was 26 ft. 3 in. in height, in order to give passage to the floods rushing down the river. Owing to the precarious state of this bridge, it was found necessary in 1808, to apply to parliament to take it down, and erect a new one.* The foundation stone of the present noble bridge was laid by the lord mayor, (George Peacock, Esq.,) on the 10th of December, 1810. The whole was entirely finished in 1820; and by a singular coincidence, during the second mayoralty of Mr. Peacock, who laid the last stone on the 19th of August.

The bridge consists of three elliptical arches, with a battlement on each side of a plain parapet

* A drawing of this bridge was taken by Mr. Cave, a short time previous to its being taken down, which has since been engraved by Le Keux, and sold by the booksellers, price 1s. 6d.; and also a view of the new bridge, at the same price.

wall, breast high. The span of the centre arch is 75 feet, and the rise 22 feet 6 inches; the span of each side arch 65 feet, and the rise 20 feet; soffit of the arches 43 feet, and the total width of the bridge, within the battlements, 40 feet. The flagged footways are each 5 feet 6 inches broad, leaving a carriage-way of 29 feet. At each end of the bridge, on the south-east side, a handsome flight of steps leads down to the staithes.

FOSS BRIDGE.

THIS bridge was built in 1811, upon the site of a very ancient stone one of three arches, erected in the reign of Henry IV. It consists of one elliptical arch of 35 feet span, and is 38 feet in width. The battlement on each side forms an open balustrade, far more pleasing to the eye than the massy heaviness of the parapet upon Ouse-bridge.

THE MANSION-HOUSE

Is a large handsome building, erected in the year 1725, and is the residence of the chief magistrate of the city. The front has a rustic basement which supports an Ionic order, with a pediment in which are placed the arms of the city. The interior is constructed on a handsome and commodious plan, elegantly furnished. The state-room, wherein the lord-mayor entertains the corporation, is 49 feet 6 inches in length, and 27

feet 9 inches in breadth ; the entrance is by folding doors, over which is a music gallery, supported by two large fluted columns. There are two fire-places, over which are placed the royal arms and those of the city, fancifully carved and ornamented. In this room are hung several fine paintings, among which are the following :—A whole-length portrait of his late Majesty, Geo. IV., when Prince of Wales, painted by Hoppner, and presented to the corporation by him, in 1811: King William III.; George II; the marquis of Rockingham; Sir W. M. Milner, bart.; the duke of Richmond; lord Dundas, &c.; all elegantly framed, and each 9 feet high, by 5 feet 8 inches wide.

THE GUILD-HALL.

Is situated behind the mansion-house. It was built by the mayor and commonalty, with the master and brethren of the guild of St. Christopher, in 1446, and is allowed to be one of the finest gothic halls in the kingdom. The inside is 96 feet in length, 48 in width, and to the centre of the roof, 29 feet 6 inches high. The roof is supported by ten octagon oak pillars, on stone bases; each pillar is 21 feet 9 inches in height, by 5 feet 9 inches in circumference, and is ornamented with several grotesque figures and heads, the royal arms, &c. The windows contain some fine specimens of stained glass: one of these, representing Justice in a triumphal car, was given to the corporation by Mr. Peckitt, for which he

was presented with the freedom of the city. At the end of the hall is the court, where the assizes and sessions are held for the city and ainsty of York; adjoining which are rooms for the juries. Previous to the January sessions of 1832, this court was much improved, for the purpose of affording better accommodation to the professional gentlemen and others frequenting the assizes. At the back of this court is an inner room, in which are deposited the musketry of the city, calculated to equip four companies of 70 men each; in this room the lord mayor and magistrates hold a petty sessions every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, to administer justice, settle disputes, &c.—Formerly, the lord-president of the north held his court in this hall; and it was here, also, that the Scots were paid £200,000., for the part they took in assisting the parliament against Charles I.—Above the entrance into the hall, is a full-length statue of George II., as large as life. Adjoining the guild-hall is the council chamber, for the use of the Corporation, consisting of two apartments: the lower being for the use of the common council; and the upper room, which is fitted up with great taste, is used by the lord mayor, aldermen, &c., and contains a large modern oak chair, curiously carved; in the windows are the armorial bearings of several of the corporation. The guild-hall has, very recently, been completely cleaned and repaired; the figures in the roof, the royal arms, &c. have been beautifully painted and blazoned; and this fine gothic building is now seen to great advantage.

ROMAN VAULT.

FROM the circumstance of York having long been one of the principal cities of the Romans, and the favourite residence of some of their emperors, as might be expected, remains of those interesting people are frequently found in and about the city. The most curious that has been discovered of late years, is the Roman vault, near the Mount, without Micklegate-bar; it was broke into in 1807, by some workmen, while digging for a foundation of a house, at about four feet below the surface. It was built of stone, and arched over with Roman bricks, with a small entrance at the north end. The length of the vault was 8 feet, the height 6 feet, and breadth 5 feet. In it was discovered a coffin of coarse rag-stone grit, about 7 feet long, 3 feet 2 inches wide, 4 inches thick, and 1 foot 9 inches deep, covered over with a flag of blue stone, containing a small human skeleton entire, with the teeth complete, supposed to be the remains of a Roman female of high rank, and to have been deposited there at least 1400 years. Near the skull lay a small glass phial, or lachrymatory,* with fragments of another, the inside of which appeared to have been silvered. The workmen also found at the same time, not far from the vault, a large red-coloured urn, in which were ashes, and partly burnt bones of a human body.

* Lachrymatories were small glass or earthen vessels, in which the ancients deposited the tears they shed for departed friends, and which they interred with the urns and ashes of the deceased.

These curious relics may all be seen by applying to Mr. Jackell, the owner of the house wherein they were discovered.

ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENT.

THE only one ever found in York, was discovered in 1814, near the rampart within Micklegate-bar. There was also found, at the same time, a few Roman coins, several broken pieces of urns, charcoal, bones, &c. The pavement is calculated to have been originally about four yards square, but unfortunately only a small part could be preserved.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

THESE elegant rooms were erected near the site of the old church of St. Wilfrid, in the year 1730. They were designed by the celebrated lord Burlington; and the foundation-stone, a part of which is yet seen in one of the cellars, bears a plate, with a suitable inscription in Latin, to his memory. They were erected by subscription, in shares of £25. and £50. each. The front entrance is by steps under a portico, resting upon light stone columns, and surmounted by balustrades. The vestibule, or grand entrance, is 32 feet by 21, and 21 feet high. The grand assembly-room is an antique Egyptian hall, from a design of Palladio, 112 feet by 40, and 40 feet in height. The lower part is of the Corinthian order; and the wall above is supported by forty-four light and

elegant columns and capitals, ornamented with a beautiful cornice. The upper part of the building is of the composite order, adorned with festoons of oak leaves and acorns, and an elegant cornice carved and gilt. Between the columns are windows, forty-four in number, which light the whole. From the ceiling are suspended thirteen large chandeliers of crown glass, each holding from twelve to twenty wax candles.— Upon the right of this, is the small assembly-room, 66 feet in length by 22, and 22 feet in height. At the lower end, a pair of folding-doors open into a small apartment, used as the gentlemen's card-room.

FESTIVAL CONCERT ROOM.

IN consequence of the great disappointment and inconvenience experienced during the musical festival held in 1823, from the comparative smallness of the Assembly-Rooms, by which great numbers were prevented from attending the evening concerts, it was determined, by the gentlemen who had the management of the festival, to erect a new Concert-Room, upon an extensive scale, for the evening performances during the future musical festivals at York.

This magnificent structure is eligibly situated in Lendal, adjoining the Assembly-Rooms. It is 95 feet in length, 60 in breadth, and 45 high, and will accommodate about 1700 persons. At

the south end is a handsome gallery, supported by cast iron pillars, calculated to seat 400 spectators. At the opposite end is a spacious orchestra, painted in imitation of rose-wood, beautifully gilded, designed to contain 144 performers. The walls are of a pale straw colour, with pilasters of the Ionic order, painted in imitation of yellow marble. Between their capitals and the cornice is an ornamental frieze, 3 feet 6 inches in depth, representing appropriate figures in relief, exquisitely modelled after the antique, by C. Rossi, esq., R. A. Upon the staircase, which leads to the gallery, is a statue of Apollo. The roof is divided into compartments, and painted in imitation of marble, and the whole room is lighted from the roof with two large dome lights of ground glass. During the performances, the room is brilliantly lighted up by two splendid chandeliers, procured previous to the musical festival of 1828, from Birmingham, for the purpose of introducing the brilliant light of gas. The principal entrance is from the Great Assembly-Room, by a pair of handsome folding doors, in bronze and gold, 19 feet 6 inches high; and when first approached by this entrance, the effect is truly grand: equally so when viewed from the staircase, where both the Hall and the Assembly Room are seen to great advantage in nearly the same view. There is another entrance from Lendal, near to Etridge's Hotel, for the performers and others concerned in the conducting of the performances. The seats are placed with great

judgment, and covered with crimson moreen; and the whole is fitted up in a style of elegance, equal, if not superior, to any suite of rooms in Europe.

It was erected under the direction of Messrs. Atkinson and Sharp, of this city, on whose taste and ability it reflects the greatest credit; and cost, together with the purchase of the ground, about £9,400.—The room is permanently vested in eight trustees, and eight directors, i. e., two trustees and two directors for each of the four charities,—namely, the York County Hospital, and the Infirmaries of Leeds, Hull, and Sheffield: who, with the archbishop and dean, form a permanent board of directors, for attending to the interests of the charities.

The Concert-Room is to be used only for the benefit of those charities the Yorkshire musical festival was instituted to assist.—The foundation-stone of this truly elegant structure was laid July 28, 1824, by Wm. Dunsley, Esq., lord mayor.

THE THEATRE-ROYAL

Is situated at the upper end of Blakestreet, and opening into St. Leonard's Place, towards which it presents an imposing front, having been renewed and ornamented, with great taste and judgment, in the style of the Elizabethan age, at the time of the completion of this spacious and handsome street. A kind of cloister or gothic portico comprises the entrance from St. Leonard's

Place, consisting of seven arches in front, and one at each end in the return, of the depressed or four-centred form, and separated by piers, and diminishing buttresses, with characteristic pinnacles surmounting them. The space above is occupied and relieved by a large mullioned window, and the pediment or gable is ornamented with three pinnacles similar to those below.—The new work is of stone, and a coat of stucco is intended to make uniform the heterogeneous materials of which the old work consists, part of its walls being the remains of an ancient building, St. Leonard's Hospital, a curious vaulted apartment of which remains entire in the basement story.—This Theatre was erected by the late Tate Wilkinson, esq., in the year 1765, by whom it was conducted with considerable success for many years; and afterwards by his son, who retired from the profession some years ago. In the year 1822, when under the management of the late Robert Mansel, esq., the interior underwent considerable alterations and improvements, and is now thought equal to any of the same size in the kingdom. The length of the stage from the lamps is 37 feet, and the height from the pit floor to the ceiling, 34 feet. The company perform at York from March to the end of May, and during the public weeks.

THE YORK SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY

Was instituted in the year 1794, but it was not till the year 1811, that the present library-room adjoining St. Helen's Square was erected. The Institution is, however, about to be removed to more commodious premises in St. Leonard's Place, not yet (May 1835) completed, where it will enjoy all the advantages of situation possessed by it at present, together with more spacious and handsome apartments for the accommodation of its members and the deposit of its books. The members are admitted by ballot, and amount, at present, to about 480; the terms are ten guineas each on entrance, and one pound six shillings annual subscription, paid in advance. The members meet on the second Friday in every month, when new works are ballotted for, each member having the privilege of proposing any publication he may think proper: the number at present amounts to upwards of 15,000 volumes, many of which are valuable works of reference, and the whole are the joint property of the subscribers.—Eustachius Strickland, esq., is president of the institution; Joseph Munby, esq., secretary; J. B. Wilson, esq., treasurer; and Mr. John Benson, librarian.

Besides the Subscription Library, there is another upon a similar plan, called "THE SELECT SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY," supported chiefly by dissenters, which, from the description of works admitted into it, meets with very limited patronage.—There are likewise several Circulating Li-

braries in York: Bellerby's "Public Library," 13, Stonegate, was established in 1823, and now contains upwards of 7000 volumes, including all the modern voyages and travels, biography, standard novels, works, &c.; to which are added, all the new works of character as soon as published.—Deighton and Moxon's Library is situated at the bottom of the Shambles, and consists of an extensive assortment of history, voyages and travels, novels, and works of light reading.—Crosshaw's and Dickinson's Libraries are upon a smaller scale, and consist chiefly of novels.

NEWS-ROOMS.

THERE are three News-Rooms in York, where the London, Edinburgh, and several of the provincial newspapers are taken in. One of these is exclusively for gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood, and is called "The Gentlemen's Club Room." It is situated in Blakestreet, near to Etridge's hotel. The others are chiefly supported by tradesmen. That established underneath the Subscription Library is the most considerable; it is handsomely fitted up with every convenience, and its members limited to 200, who are admitted by ballot, and each member has liberty to offer a temporary introduction to any of his friends not resident in the city.—The other is of recent establishment, at the corner of Ousegate and Nessgate, and termed "The Commercial News-Room." There is at the present time (May 1835) a fourth

News-room building in St. Leonard's Place, to which it is contemplated that the News-room establishment, now accommodated under the Subscription Library, may be removed.

CLIFFORD'S TOWER.

THIS beautiful ruin was built by William the Conqueror, in 1068, and stands upon a high artificial mound, thought by Drake to have been thrown up by the Romans; and that a tower was standing on it during their residence in this city. This opinion has been recently in some measure confirmed, by the discovery of a foundation, in clearing away the earth at the foot of the mound near to the castle. At the same time was also found, in digging a drain, a small block of free-stone, with the word "CIVITATI" cut on it in Norman characters, probably used in the time of the Conqueror as a boundary stone, in the division of lands, and serving also to point out the road to the city; it is now preserved in the cathedral.

Clifford's tower was built by William, as a keep to the ancient castle, and derives its name from the circumstance of one of the Cliffords being appointed the first governor. It was formerly defended by a draw-bridge, deep moat, and palisadoes. The entrance was from the castle, by means of the draw-bridge, and a flight of steps on the side of the mound next to the castle; the latter were removed only a few years ago, for the

purpose of repairing the neighbouring wall.—Opposite to the site of these steps, are the evident remains of a door-way through the old wall into the castle-yard.

The tower, draw-bridge, &c., having fallen into decay, it was found necessary for them to undergo a complete repair, at the commencement of the troubles of Charles I.; when the governor of York, and lord lieutenant of the north, (Henry, earl of Cumberland,) caused the square tower at the entrance to be erected, and the royal arms, with those of the Cliffords, placed over the entrance. On the top was erected a platform, on which the cannon was mounted, and a garrison appointed to defend it. To the right of the entrance is a winding stone staircase, and near to it a deep draw-well of excellent water.

After the memorable siege of York, by the parliamentary forces, in 1644, the city was dismantled of its garrison, except this tower, and the governorship of it was given to the lord mayor and his successors, till the year 1683, when sir John Reresby was made governor by Charles II. It was, however, blown up in the following year, and the circumstance is thus related in an old manuscript diary of those times:—“About ten o’clock on the night of St. George’s day, April 23, 1684, happened a most dreadful fire within the tower, called Clifford’s Tower, which consumed to ashes all the interior thereof, leaving standing only the outshell of the walls of the tower; without other harm to the city, save one

man slain by the fall of a piece of timber, blown up by the force of the flames, or rather by some powder therein. It was generally thought a wilful act, the soldiers not suffering the citizens to enter till it was too late; and what made it more suspicious was, that the gunner had got out all his goods before it was discovered." Although this tower has been since greatly injured by the corroding hand of time, it is still a very interesting ornament to the city and its environs.

There is a piece of curious ancient architecture, forming a seat on the terrace round the top of the mount, worthy of notice. It is conjectured to have been a stall brought from some of the dilapidated churches in the city.

YORK CASTLE AND COUNTY HALL

ARE situated near the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss, and are entered by a handsome gateway and porter's lodge from Tower-Street.—The area within the walls is computed to be about 1100 yards in circumference.* The old castle of which a very small portion, if any, is now to be seen, was built by William the Conqueror, and was for several successive ages the residence of the high sheriffs for the county. In the room appropriated to the grand jury, is a manuscript list of the names of the high sheriffs, from the conquest to the present time. While the castle

* The Castle-Yard is said to be capable of holding upwards of 30,000 persons; and the whole range of buildings, including the area, outer walls, &c., cover a space of nearly four acres.

was in a state of defence, the principal entrance was over a draw-bridge on the east side, near the castle mills. This ancient entrance, with the adjoining towers were removed in 1805, and the moat on that side of the castle filled up; in place of which a lofty wall was erected, surmounted with iron palisadoes. These remains presented a very interesting and picturesque appearance, as will be seen by the following sketch, which was taken a short time before they were demolished.



The old castle, after it was dismantled of its garrison, was converted into the county prison, for felons and debtors, which having become in a ruinous state through age, was wholly taken down, in 1701, and the present noble structure erected: most of the stone for the purpose was brought from the ruins of St. Mary's abbey.—

The right wing is ascended by a double flight of steps, and contains twenty-two rooms, 16 feet square and 12 feet high, with apartments for the use of the governor. In the first room on the left, is a large closet or recess, where are exhibited the deadly weapons, heavy chains, &c., of some of the most notorious criminals executed in this prison. In the left wing is the chapel; under which are the cells for prisoners left for execution. The day-room, court-yard, and cells for untried prisoners, and those under sentence of imprisonment, are placed between these wings.

The basilica, or county hall, stands on the west side of the area; it was built in the year 1777, at the expense of the county. The entrance into it is by a portico of four noble columns, of the Ionic order, 80 feet in height; over which are placed the king's arms, an elegant statue of Justice, and other emblematic figures. The south end is the court for the trial of prisoners, commonly called the crown end; and opposite, is the court of Nisi prius. Each court is 80 feet in diameter, with a dome, 40 feet in height, elegantly ornamented, and supported by twelve Corinthian columns.— Adjoining these courts are handsome rooms for the use of the grand and petit juries, the counsel, &c. Near the grand jury room is the place for the execution of criminals, where a temporary scaffolding is erected for the purpose.

The opposite building on the east side of the area was erected in 1780, and is uniform in design and appearance with the court-house.—It contains

apartments for debtors, cells for female prisoners, &c.—The present hospital rooms are in this building, and here also the chapel will be situated when the alterations now in progress are completed.

The county gaol at York has been four times presented by the grand juries between the years 1776 and 1818, a period of 42 years, or once every eleven years. It has each time been amended and enlarged at very considerable expense. It was again presented in 1821; and the magistrates at length determined not to persevere in what has proved itself to be a false system of economy, but to place the great prison of the county at once upon a proper footing of classification, arrangement, and inspection. The buildings to effect which, are now completed at an expense of more than £197,000., and comprise four radiating double prisons, with eight airing courts, inspection into which is thoroughly obtained from the governor's house in the centre. To each prisoner is allotted a separate cell; but there is also, in every ward, a cell capable of accommodating three prisoners, in case of temporary indisposition. The buildings are fire-proof, and erected in the most secure manner possible, being constructed wholly of stone and wrought iron.

Over the entrance gateway are situated the indictment office and record room, with offices for the clerks of arraigns and assize;—there is also a residence for the porter, over which are lock-up rooms for prisoners who may arrive in the night time, so that the quiet and security of the prison

may not be disturbed at an unseasonable hour. The new portion of the prison is bounded by a lofty stone wall of squared masonry about 35 feet high. The character of architecture adopted throughout, is that of the castellated gothic, which, from its solidity and plainness, is very appropriate for prison purposes. The walls, with the pierced battlements, recessed gateway, and projecting towers, present the appearance of a considerable fortification. For the completion of the whole plan, the reconstruction of that part of the Castle, which is opposite the Courts, and was formerly known by the name of the New Buildings, for the purpose of forming a Chapel and other accommodations, is at present (May 1835) in progress : and the lowering of the surface of the Castle Yard, and the removal of temporary walls and barriers remain to be executed. To defray the cost of these buildings, it has hitherto only been found necessary to impose the very moderate annual rate of 1½d. in the pound on the county. The whole of the alterations have been conducted under the superintendence of Messrs. Robinson and Andrews, architects, &c.

VETUS BALLIUM, OR OLD BAILE.

LELAND and **CAMDEN** are both of opinion, that this very ancient mound was formerly the platform of a castle. It is situated at the south-east corner of the city, within the walls, and commands a fine prospect of the city and surrounding country. The Corporation have lately inclosed and replanted it.

In the earliest deeds and records it is called *Vetus Ballium*, or Old Baile, signifying a prison or place of security. This large mound exactly corresponds with that on which Clifford's tower stands, and is supposed to have had the same origin.

THE CITY GAOL

Is situated immediately adjoining the old baile, and is of modern workmanship, wholly built of stone, for the exclusive use of the city and ainsty of York. It was begun in 1802, and finished in 1807, under the superintendance of Peter Atkinson, esq., an eminent architect in York; and also the city steward. It reflects great honour on the public spirit and liberality of the city.

The outer wall encloses an area, nearly three quarters of a mile in circumference, in the centre of which stands the prison, with a grass lawn in front, neatly laid out, where the debtors have liberty of walking. On the ground floor are ten cells, for male prisoners, with a day-room and a spacious flagged court-yard attached; also eight cells for women, with similar day-room and court-yard, and separate rooms for prisoners confined as king's evidence.

The second story, which is ascended by a double flight of handsome stone steps, contains convenient apartments for debtors, &c., and a spacious gallery, 170 feet in length. In the attic story is a large and airy chapel, where divine

service is regularly performed. The whole building is crowned with an ornamental cupola and vane, which add much to the beauty of its appearance.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THIS prison is surrounded with a high brick wall, and comprises four distinct buildings, of white brick. One of these is a neat and commodious octagonal erection, for the residence of the governor, over which is a small chapel. The other three are occupied by prisoners, and form together six distinct prisons, with a day-room, work-room, court-yard, &c., to each. The outer entrance is by a neat porter's lodge. They were erected in 1814, from a design by Mr. Atkinson, on whom it reflects much credit.—The area round the prisons, &c. is neatly laid out as a garden.

The governor's house, lodge, bath, &c., well deserve the inspection of those interested in the management of similar establishments, being thought inferior to none in the kingdom for convenience and comfort.

Persons committed to the house of correction are such as are charged with offences, determined by the city justices at their quarter sessions.

THE CITY WALLS.

IT cannot now be ascertained with certainty by whom these once formidable bulwarks were first erected; but from the numerous remains of

Roman and other fortifications in and about the city, there can be no doubt that it was kept in a state of defence under these governments. Its walls, however, have been afterwards reduced or entirely destroyed ; and the present are generally believed to have been built upon Roman foundations, by Edward I , about the year 1280.

In the reign of Henry VIII., the walls and towers were all in a state of defence, and are thus described at that period by Leland, in his Itinerary :

“ The city of York is divided by the river Ouse ; but that part which is on the east side, is twice as large as that on the west. The great tower at Lendall had a chain of iron to cast over the river, then another tower, and so to Bootham Bar ; from thence to Monk-bar ten towers, and to Layer-thorpe-postern four towers ; for some distance the deep waters of the Foss defended this part of the city without the walls ; and from thence to Walmgate-bar three towers ; then Fishergate-bar walled up in the time of Henry VII., and three towers ; the last a postern ; from which by a bridge over the Foss, to the castle, and the ruins of five towers, were all that remained of it. On the west side of the river was first a tower, from which the wall passed over the dungeon to the castle, or old baile, with nine towers to Micklegate-bar ; and between it and Northstreet-postern ten towers ; the postern was opposite to the tower at Lendall, to draw the chain over the river between them.”*

* This tower is now used for the steam machinery of the York water-works.

During the sieges of York by the Parliamentary forces, in 1644, the walls were so much shattered as to require three years to repair them. Subsequent to that period they were completely neglected, and for want of proper attention, became in some places nearly impassable. In the year 1831, a liberal subscription was entered into for the purpose of repairing them: and the greater portion is now renovated in a most handsome and satisfactory manner; and the repair of the remainder will shortly be completed. The Archbishop was a liberal subscriber to the fund for repairing the walls; so were earl Fitzwilliam, lord Dundas, col. Cholmley, James Walker, esq., of Sand Hutton, &c.; the Corporation also subscribed £100.; and the general subscription was aided by one from "the ladies," set on foot by the lady Mayoress (Mrs. Oldfield). The restoration has been effected in strict accordance with the ancient style of architecture; and the walls once more form a most delightful promenade round the city. At the bottom of Bail-hill, a short distance from where Skeldergate Postern formerly stood, a very handsome archway was erected in the year 1831, for the purpose of forming a better road to the city jail from that quarter. The city arms, beautifully executed by Mr. M. Taylor, who presented them to the bar-walls committee, are placed over the gateway; and underneath is the following inscription,—"These walls were restored by public subscription, A.D. 1831, in the third mayoralty of the right hon. lord Dundas.

From the part on the west side of the Ouse, and nearly opposite the Manor Shore, there is a fine prospect of the Cathedral, the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, Severus's Hills, and other interesting objects, with the windings of the river Ouse, &c.

BARS AND POSTERNS.

THE city is entered by five principal gates or bars and five posterns, viz. Micklegate, Bootham, Monk, Walmgate, and Fishergate bars; and Skeldergate, Northstreet, Castlegate, Layerthorpe, and Fishergate Posterns.

MICKLEGATE-Bar is situated on the southwest side of the city, and is entered from the London road. It has always been considered the principal, and is much admired for its antique structure and venerable appearance. Drake expresses his surprise, that former antiquaries had not taken notice of the chief arch by the portcullis, which he, from its being built of millstone grit, and a true segment of a circle, always considered as Roman. In this opinion he was confirmed by lord Burlington, who likewise assured him it was of the Tuscan order. The gateway, or general arch, is a triplet, and supports a massy pile of gothic turrets, embattled and adorned with figures, supposed to have been built upon it about the time of Edward III. In front of the bar and over the gateway, is placed a large shield, on which are the arms of England and France.—

They were formerly beautifully painted and gilt, and still retain some remains of the latter. On each side is also placed a smaller shield, representing the arms of the city. Drake, speaking of this bar, says, "that it is strengthened by an outer gate, which had a massy iron chain went across it; then a port cullis; and lastly, a mighty strong double wooden gate, which is closed in every night at the usual hour. It has the character altogether, as to ancient fortification, to be as noble and august a port as most in Europe."

Drake's account was no doubt correct when he wrote, but will not fully apply at the present time. Part of the walls connecting the principal with the outer gate, for want of timely repairs, had fallen down, and were, in 1826, entirely removed. The port-cullis, which was a large wooden grate with iron spikes at the bottom, fell a few years ago, and was destroyed; while the "mighty strong double wooden gates" have been removed.

When Richard, duke of York, was slain at the battle of Wakefield, in the year 1460, his head was put on the top of this bar, on a long pole and crowned with paper in derision. Shakspeare, in the play of Henry VI., alludes to this circumstance, where queen Margaret exclaims, "Off, with his head and set it on York gates; so York may overlook the town of York." The head of the young earl of Rutland, Richard's second son, only seventeen years old, together with those of the earl of Salisbury, Sir Richard Limbrick, Ralph

Stanley, &c., were fixed on the bar at the same time.

In the year 1826, the Corporation, much to their honour, ordered this bar to be put into complete repair, the ancient arms regilt, &c.; and at the same time resolved to have the barbican removed, which for several years had been in a very ruinous state: the whole was completed in 1827. Upon the tablet memorializing this event, there is a curious mistake of 100 years in the date—the sculptor having engraved 1727 instead of 1827. This error, if not corrected, may become a matter of grave dispute at some future period.

BOOTHAM-BAR is situated on the north-west side of the city, a short distance from the Roman multangular tower, (described at p. 115.) It is chiefly built of the grit stone, generally used by the Romans. The architecture has, by some, been termed gothic; but it has a more modern appearance than any of the other bars, and is in a more perfect state. The west side of the barbican was taken down in 1831. On the outer front of the bar are placed two shields with the arms of the city, over which is a shield within the garter. The Corporation contemplated taking the bar entirely down, but in consequence of the opposition to that plan manifested by the citizens (a number of whom signed a memorial to the Corporation on the subject, agreed to at a public meeting, held Feb. 16, 1832,) that plan has been abandoned; and at a meeting of the Corporate body, on the 1st of June,

1832, the sum of £100 was voted towards its repair, provided the citizens would raise the remainder, about £200. The repairs were accordingly executed, and the inner front, towards the city has been totally rebuilt and altered from its original appearance to the form of the external front; thus presenting a similar aspect each way, and equally threatening the citizens within and the enemy without, by its frowning and warlike faces. In the mean time, the street on the north side of the bar had been widened several feet; which was a very great improvement. This was done out of an improvement rate, raised by the City Commissioners, aided by a subscription from the owners of the adjacent property.

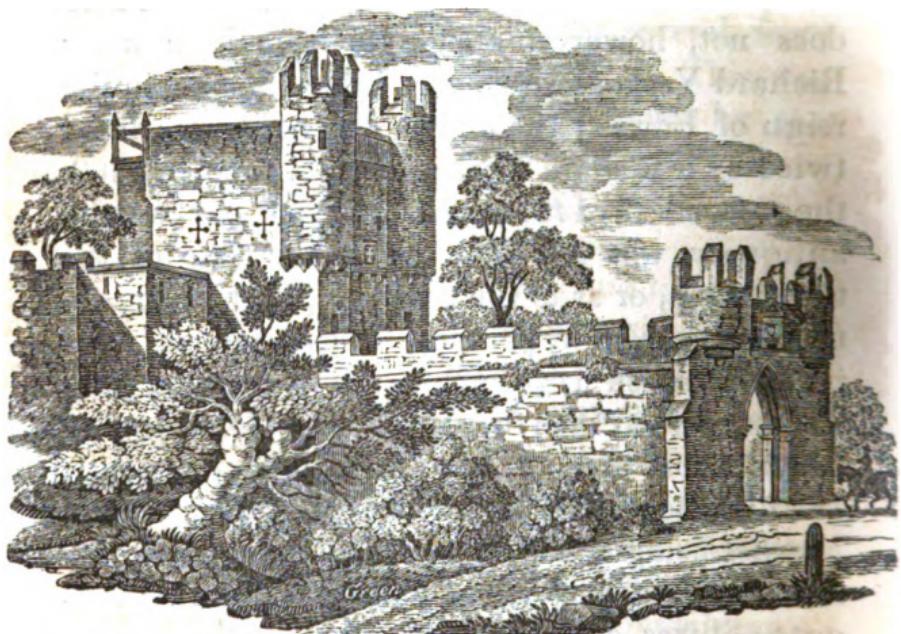
MONK-BAR is an ancient, light, and lofty structure, and stands on the north-east side of the walls. The foundation of this bar is of grit stone, and on its front are the arms of France, quartered with those of England, which circumstance alone proves its antiquity. The battlements are ornamented with small statues in a menacing attitude, apparently that of hurling stones. The port-cullis and the large folding doors are yet remaining; but the barbican was removed a few years back, for the purpose of making a foot-road through the bar, a convenience which had long been wanted; in other respects the bar is very perfect.

Britton, in his History of York Cathedral, (p. 37,) speaking of this bar, says, it is the most perfect specimen of this sort of architecture in the

kingdom, and every succeeding age will enhance its worth and curiosity.

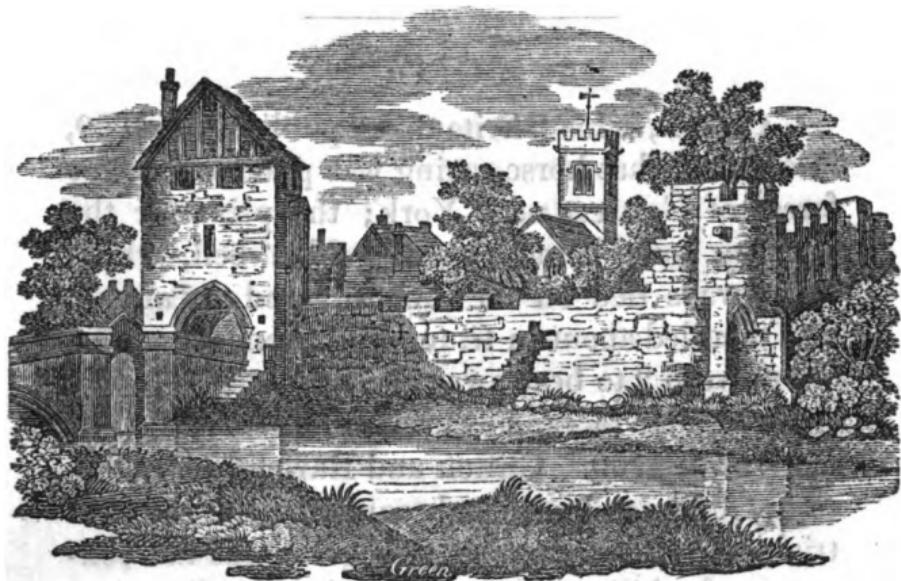
FISHERGATE-BAR is another entrance into the city, between Walmgate-bar and the castle. Leland, in speaking of this old bar, says, "It was burnt in Henry the seventh's time, by the commons of Yorkshire, who took the city, and would have beheaded sir Richard Yorke, lord-mayor." He adds, "it has ever since been blocked up." There does not, however, appear to have been a sir Richard Yorke, lord-mayor, in that reign: in the reign of Edward the fourth, the office was filled twice by a Richard Yorke, the first time in 1469, the second in 1482; and whether our worthy antiquary was mistaken as to the date of the transaction, or as to the name of the chief magistrate, cannot now, perhaps, be ascertained. Nor is it of much consequence: it is certain, that Fishergate-bar had been walled-up long beyond the memory of man, till the month of October, 1827; when, in consequence of a New Cattle Market being opened at a short distance, to which it afforded a convenient approach from Walmgate—it was considered desirable, by the owners of property, and the inhabitants in that neighbourhood, that this bar should be re-opened. A petition was accordingly presented to the Corporation, who most readily consented to its prayer; and it is again made a convenient thorough-fare for passengers, &c. The arch is a very handsome one, and has been completely repaired.

Two posterns for foot passengers have been opened, one on each side, and a flight of stairs erected, leading to the walls. The moat has been arched over, and a good road formed to the market. Over the centre of the bar, on the side facing the market, remains a very ancient stone, on which the city arms are sculptured, with an inscription underneath, that is now illegible.



WALMGATE-BAR is the chief entrance from the south-east. Its appearance accords in point of antiquity, with that of Bootham and Monk bars, all of them probably erected about the time of Edward III. It suffered much in the siege of 1644. Over the outer gate, the arch of which is pointed in the gothic style, is inscribed the date

when it was repaired, 1648. On the front are the royal arms of Henry VII., and also the city arms; the port-cullis and folding-doors yet remain. The annexed engraving is a correct representation as it stood a short time ago.



FISHERGATE and NORTH-STREET POSTERNS are the only ones now standing. LAYERTHORPE POSTERN, which once guarded one of the ways leading to Heworth Moor, and was a very strong position, was taken down in 1829, when a very handsome bridge was erected over the Foss, in the room of the narrow and inconvenient structure which before stood there. The first stone of this bridge was laid on the 19th of September, by the Rt. Hon. John Dales, Lord Mayor. The approaches to the bridge were also widened;—making this

entrance to the city a very handsome one :—and tending much to the accommodation of the numerous population which now inhabit Heworth, Layerthorpe, and its vicinity. The engraving at the head of this article is a correct representation of Layerthorpe Postern as it stood a few years ago.

RACE GROUND.

CAMDEN, in his “*Britannia*,” published in 1590, informs us, that horse-racing was practised on the forest of Galtres, near York ; the prize for the winning horse being a small golden bell, which was always tied on its forehead, and the animal was then led about in triumph—whence arose the old proverb “to bear away the bell.”

No regular races, however, were established at York until 1709. Clifton and Rawcliffe Ings became, for several years subsequently, the places of trial ; and in the year 1714, so great was the concourse of nobility and gentry to view the diversion, that no fewer than 156 carriages were on the field in one day.

The present race-course is distant about a mile south of the city. It is a large plain, commonly called Knavesmire, admirably adapted for this fashionable diversion, and allowed to be superior to any in the kingdom.

The grand stand was built by subscription, in 1754, and tickets for admission issued at five guineas each. On the ground floor are convenient offices and rooms, for the entertainment of

company. Above, on the second floor, is a handsome commodious room for the nobility and gentry to assemble in, with a balustrade projection in front, 290 feet in length, supported by a rustic arcade, 15 feet high, commanding a fine view of the whole course. The top, or roof, is leaded, and constructed for the accommodation of spectators.

The goal, commonly called the round-house, is erected at a short distance from the stand, for the accommodation of those appointed to decide the order in which the horses pass. The annual meetings are in May and August; and non-subscribers are admitted upon the stand, by payment of one guinea for each meeting.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Is situated without Bootham-bar, on the north-east side, and has a very striking appearance from the road. It was first erected in 1777, by subscription, and has since been considerably enlarged. The entrance is from Bootham, by folding doors, (adjoining which is the steward's house,) into a beautiful and spacious gravel walk, extending nearly a quarter of a mile, to the asylum. The principal front is 132 feet in length, 52 feet in depth, and consists of three stories in height. Of these, the lowest is a rustic, from which four Doric columns are carried up to the general entablature, and sustain a pediment in the centre. The ends of the front are finished as pavilions, and have a projection equal to the central columns. On the top of the building is an elegant

cylindrical bell-tower, surrounded with small columns, and surmounted with a cupola and vane. In this part of the building is the committee-room, apartments for the apothecary, and accommodations for about seventy male patients, with spacious airing grounds, and offices for the attendants.

In 1817, a new building was erected for female patients only: it is two stories high, calculated to accommodate forty patients with their necessary attendants, and is provided with four spacious courts behind. The rooms in this building are all arched and rendered fire-proof. There is a bath-room on the premises, where cold and tepid baths are prepared. There is also a billiard-room, for the use of the patients; with other accommodations, calculated to promote cleanliness, comfort, or amusement, among its miserable inmates.

The present officers to the institution are—Dr. Wake, physician, elected in 1815; the Rev. John Graham, chaplain; John Brook, esq., treasurer; Mr. Howard, steward, of whom printed rules may be had; Mr. Ellis, apothecary; Mrs. Naylor, matron; and Mr. Horsley, house-steward; besides a number of male and female attendants, &c. &c.

THE RETREAT.

Is situated about a mile from the city, near the delightful village of Heslington. It was founded in the year 1796, by the Society of Friends, for persons afflicted with disorders of the mind. The

venerable William Tuke was the projector of "The Retreat," and his efforts were seconded and essentially aided by the late Mr. Lindley Murray, the distinguished grammarian of the present age. The structure consists of a centre and four wings; to which was added, in the year 1817, a new building, called "The Lodge," for the accommodation of patients of the higher class. The quantity of ground appropriated to this institution is about fifteen acres; and both the exterior appearance and the internal management, are such as to discard every appearance of gloom and melancholy. The concurrent testimony of all those who have visited this institution, for the purpose of acquainting themselves with its economy and management, confirm the opinion, that it is one of the best regulated establishments in Europe, either for the recovery of the insane, or for their comfort when they are in an incurable state.

The Retreat, including the Lodge, is capable of accommodating 140 patients, of which about two-fifths are men and three-fifths women. This institution receives patients of all classes; and the lowest sum paid for board, washing, and medical attendance, is 4s. a week; the next class pay 8s.; and the gradation is continued according to the circumstances of the patient, till in some instances it amounts to several guineas a week. Great stress is laid here upon the benefit of an early removal of the patients to the Retreat, after the first decisive symptoms of insanity have appeared; and, as an inducement to the friends

of the patients to pursue this course, an abatement of 4s. a week is made in the payment for the first year, for such patients as are sent within six months after the first appearance of the disorder.

This Institution, since its first establishment, has been attended with an expense of nearly £20,000. to the religious community with whom it originated. Dr. Belcombe, an eminent physician in York, presides over the medical department, assisted by Mr. Caleb Williams, surgeon and apothecary. Mr. Thomas Allis is the superintendent.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL

Is situated without Monk-bar, and owes its origin to the benevolent lady Hastings, who, in the year 1749, bequeathed a legacy of £500. for the relief of the diseased poor in the county of York; which fund being augmented by other contributions, the present edifice was soon after erected. The front of this spacious building extends 75 feet in length, 90 feet in depth, and encloses a court of 26 feet 4 inches by 35 feet. The whole interior is kept remarkably clean, and the rooms well ventilated. Since the commencement of this establishment in 1750, to the present time, upwards of 48,000 patients have been admitted. Dr. Wake and Dr. Belcombe are the physicians, and Mr. Champney and Mr. Russell, the surgeons.

INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE.

THIS charity was instituted in 1831; and it is intended to afford relief to poor persons, who are visited with Ophthalmia, or any other disease affecting the eye. Dr. Belcombe is the consulting physician, and Mr. Henry Russell the surgeon to the institution; and the company of Merchant Tailors have most liberally allowed them the use of their hall, at the bottom of St. Andrewgate.

THE DISPENSARY.

THIS charitable institution was established in the year 1788, by the gentlemen of the faculty then resident in York. It was originally held in a room at the Merchants' Hall, Fossgate, where it was continued till 1806, when it was removed to a small house in St. Andrewgate, which had been purchased for the purpose. The number of patients increasing, and the Directors finding that it was not possible to carry on the charity effectually in those premises, a new and elegant building has been erected in New-street, from a design of Messrs. Hansom and Welsh, architects, the first stone of which was laid by the late Mr. Alderman Wilson, the 12th of November, 1827. The building was completed (at an expense, including the purchase of ground, of about £1950.) towards the close of 1828, and the business of the charity is now conducted there. The objects of the charity are,—to dispense gratuitously, advice, medicine, and surgical assistance, to those who

are unable to pay for them. Vaccine inoculation is particularly attended to in this institution with considerable success.—Dr. Beckwith, Dr. Wake, and Dr. Simpson, are the physicians; Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Wallis, and Mr. A. Coates, the surgeons; Mr. Wilson, the apothecary; and Mr. Allen, the treasurer.

CHARITY SCHOOLS, &c.

AMONGST the noblest of the York charities, may be placed the blue-coat boys and grey-coat girls' schools. The institution was commenced in 1705, at the expense of the lord mayor and corporation. A fund and annual subscription for its support, was established at the same time by the citizens, assisted by liberal contributions from the archbishop, the dean, and other dignitaries of the church, which amounted, at the first opening of the school, to £190. per annum. The income has since been increased more than ten-fold; and at present 60 boys and 40 girls, children of indigent persons residing in York and its vicinity, are taught, fed, and clothed—the boys apprenticed, and the girls placed in service, at the entire charge of the charity. The boys' school is held in St. Anthony's hall, Peaseholmgreen; the girls' school is commodiously and pleasantly situated without Monk-bar, nearly opposite the county hospital.

In addition to these may be enumerated—Houghton's charity school, for the education of 20 poor children in the parish of St. Crux. The

Rev. J. Overton is the present master, with a stipend of £200 per annum.—The spinning school, established in the year 1782, by the late Mrs. Cappe and Mrs. Gray. In this school, which is situated in St. Andrewgate, 60 girls are instructed in reading, knitting, and sewing, and are principally clothed and fed by their benefactors.—The national school, established at York in 1812, under the patronage of the archbishop of York, where upwards of 700 children of both sexes receive instruction.—Two schools have been established, partly on the Lancasterian plan of education, for the instruction of children of all denominations, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; that of the girls, (about 170 in number,) is upon Bishophill; that of the boys, (about 200,) is in Hope-street.—In April, 1829, an infant school was opened in the premises, formerly used as a Grammar School, in St. Andrew's church-yard.

The York Sunday Schools belonging to the established church are numerous, amounting to eleven in various parts of the city, in which nearly 1000 children are not only gratuitously taught to read, &c., but are instructed in the principles of the christian religion, and several highly respectable individuals take an active part in the conducting of them. Ninety bibles, the gift of lord Wharton's trustees, are annually distributed amongst the scholars.—The Wesleyan Sunday schools in York are conducted on a very extensive plan, and contain upwards of 1000 children, of both sexes. The Independents also have a

spacious school-room under the chapel, in Lendal, where nearly 400 children receive instruction.

To these may be added a long chain of other societies which have for their object the temporal comfort, or the spiritual welfare of mankind; such as—the Charitable Society, for the relief of the distressed actually resident in York; and the Benevolent Society, for the relief of strangers in casual distress; the Lying-in Society, the Bible Society, the Church, Wesleyan, and London Missionary Societies, the Religious Tract Society, the Clothing Society, the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, the Faithful Female Servant Society, &c.; all of which are supported in a manner highly creditable to the city and neighbourhood.

THE NEW WALK.

THIS fine gravelled promenade was laid out in the years 1733-4, at the expense of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, and extends nearly a mile in length, along the banks of the river Ouse, east of the bridge. It is divided nearly in the centre by the river Foss, over which is a swing bridge, commonly called “The Blue Bridge;” hence the division is known by the upper and lower walk. It has a long row of lofty elm trees, which having been trained over the walk, form an interesting avenue of luxuriant foliage, and cause it to be the most fashionable place of resort about the city.

Within the last few years, from the frequent overflowings of the Ouse, together with a most

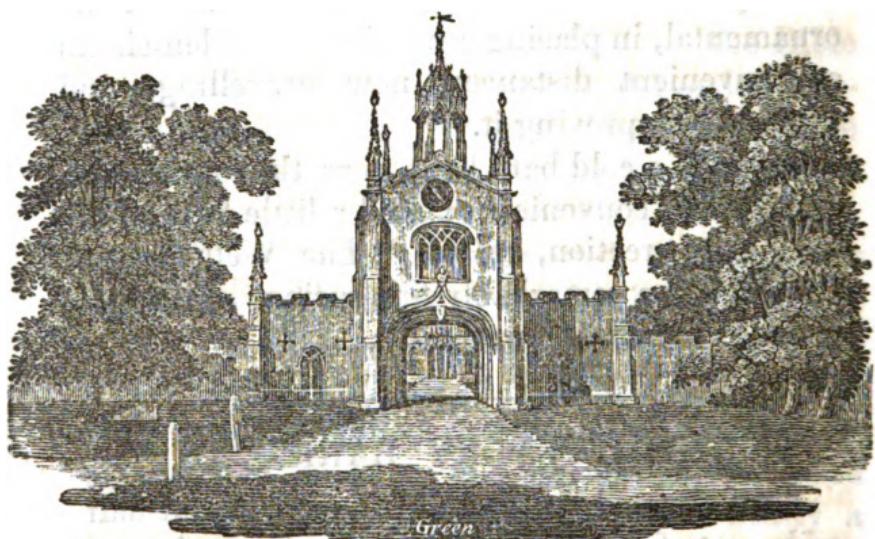
tremendous hurricane that visited this city in the winter of 1823-4, this walk suffered severely, and several of the finest trees were destroyed. Since then, however, the Corporation of York, much to their honour and with great liberality, have taken considerable pains to restore it to its former beauty, by planting trees in the place of those destroyed, and wherever else they would be ornamental, in placing a number of garden-chairs at convenient distances, new graveling, and otherwise improving it.

There is a cold bath kept near the lower walk, with every convenience; and a little beyond the bath is an erection, called, "The Well House," in which is a remarkably fine spring, much used as an excellent eye-water.

THE CAVALRY BARRACKS

ARE situated on the Fulford road, about half a mile east of the city. They were erected in the years 1795-6, at an expense of about £27,000.; and, with the area, occupy a space of about twelve acres of ground, purchased for the purpose, at £150. per acre. They are of sufficient extent to contain 3 field-officers, 5 captains, 9 subalterns and staff, 4 quarter-masters, 240 non-commisioned officers and privates, and 266 horses: the whole of the buildings are enclosed by a lofty brick wall. The centre building, for the officers' apartments, is a plain neat structure, with the royal arms, supporters, &c., finely executed, at

Coade's artificial stone manufactory, in London. In the buildings on each side, called the north and south wings, are apartments for the non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for horses underneath; and in different parts of the area are all the requisite offices of the establishment.



BISHOPTHORPE PALACE

Is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Ouse, about three miles south-east of the city. Besides this palace, several others formerly belonged to the see of York, but that at Bishopthorpe is the only one now in its possession. The village of Bishopthorpe, then called Thorpe, was purchased by archbishop Walter de Gray, who erected the present edifice about the year 1230. Since, then, however, it has been considerably enlarged, at the expense of the succeeding arch-

bishops. The principal entrance to the palace is through a porter's lodge, or gateway, built by archbishop Drummond. It exhibits the English pointed style, and has a very antique and interesting appearance. Over the gateway are the arms of the see, with a clock and vane at the top. We subjoin a correct representation of this handsome piece of architecture.

The front of the mansion is in the same style of architecture as the gateway. The principal entrance is into a spacious vestibule, by a handsome flight of stone steps, under an elegant canopy supported by light and airy columns. The top of the front presents a range of ornamental stonework, in imitation of an open trellis, with a stone figure of an eagle at each end. Most of the stone used in this front was brought from the ruins of Cawood Castle, formerly one of the palaces attached to the see. On the left of the vestibule is the drawing-room, a spacious apartment, elegantly furnished: the ceiling exhibits a curious specimen of antique fretwork. In this room is a large painting of George III., attended by the earl of Harcourt, and a yeoman of the guard. Here are also fine portraits of the late and of the present marquis of Stafford.—On the right of the vestibule is the library, which contains a select, but not a very extensive, collection of works in ancient and modern literature, particularly in theology. Adjoining the library is the chapel, which is extremely neat and appropriate, and though small, is highly deserving the atten-

tion of the stranger. The windows are of stained glass, executed by the late ingenious Mr. Peckitt, of York: they are long and narrow, except the one over the altar-table at the east end, which is spacious, and contains the arms of the archbishops, from the reformation to the revolution, quartered with those of the see.—The pulpit exhibits much curious antique carving; opposite to which is the archbishop's throne. The floor is of black and white marble, and the whole has a very interesting appearance.

From the chapel, a door opens into a large and elegant dining-room, 47 feet in length, by 26 in breadth, and 15 feet high. It is ornamented with a beautiful chimney-piece, supported by Doric columns of richly-veined marble, over which is placed a picture of George I., by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and round the room are hung portraits of the several archbishops. The ceiling is beautifully modelled after the antique. In the windows are the arms of several of the archbishops. The river Ouse is seen to great advantage from the window; and, with the surrounding country, render the prospects from this room very pleasing.

The pleasure-grounds are laid out with great taste, and kept in excellent order; they occupy about fifteen acres, along the banks of the Ouse. One of the walks, extending between a double row of lofty and luxuriant lime trees, the branches of which, by uniting above, form a lengthened canopy, somewhat resembling the long vista of a cathedral, is much admired for its beauty.

On the opposite side of the road are the kitchen gardens, which occupy about seven acres of ground. They contain extensive hot-houses, fruit, walls, store ponds for fish, &c., &c.

Frequent summer parties are formed for visiting the palace by water: pleasure-boats for which purpose may be hired at the New Walk, and at the Manor-Shore.

The palace may be seen on application to the housekeeper; and the pleasure-grounds, gardens, &c., are shown by Mr. Legg, the chief gardener.

All the Antiquities, Curiosities, &c., worthy of notice in and about the city, we have now laid before the public; and in bringing the "Stranger's Guide" to a conclusion, the publisher begs leave to state, that neither time, labour, nor expense has been spared, to render this publication as interesting as any that could possibly be brought within the same size and price.

NEWSPAPERS.

YORKSHIRE GAZETTE, (*Saturday*, the principal Market-Day,) published by H. BELLERBY.

YORK HERALD, (*Saturday*,) by W. & J. HARGROVE.

YORK CHRONICLE, (*Thursday*,) by W. C. STAFFORD.

YORK COURANT, (*Thursday*,) by THOS. STONES.

YORKSHIREMAN, (*Saturday*,) by DEIGHTON and MOXON.

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YORK UNION BANKING COMPANY, Corner of High-Ousegate and the New Market;—draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co., 20, Birch-in-lane.

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North-Riding, Duke of Leeds.**

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*John Henry Lowther, Esq.
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BOROUGHBRIDGE PACKET, (1st despatch).—Green-Hammerton, Boroughbridge, Ripon, Richmond, Catterick, Bedale, Masham, Leyburn, Penrith, Carlisle, Glasgow, &c., the North-West of Scotland, and the North of Ireland, at half-past Three o'Clock, p. m.

EDINBORO' MAIL.—Easingwold, Thirsk, Bedale, Masham, Catterick, Richmond, Kendal, Leyburn, Stockton, Stokesley, Guisboro', Yarm, Sunderland, Shields (North and South), Darlington, Durham, Newcastle, Morpeth, Alnwick, Belford, Berwick, Edinboro', &c., and all parts of Northumberland and Scotland, at Five o'Clock, p. m.

MALTON PACKET.—Castle Howard, Whitwell, Malton, Driffield, Sledmere, Huumanby, Pickering, and Whitby, at a quarter-past Five, p. m.

HULL, (Morning and Evening Mails).—Pocklington, Market Weighton, Cave (North and South), Beverley, Bridlington, Driffield, Hull, Hedon, Barton, Grimsby, Brigg, Lincoln, Bourne, Folkingham, Wragby, Horncastle, Sleaford, Deeping (Market and St. James's), and Peterboro', at Six, a. m., and Seven o'Clock, p. m.

BOROUGHBRIDGE PACKET, (2nd despatch).—Green-Hammerton, Boroughbridge, Ripon, Knaresbro', Harrogate, Ripley, Thirsk, Cleveland Inn, Yarm, Stockton, Sunderland, Shields (North and South), Darlington, Durham, Gateshead, Newcastle, and Blythe, at Eight o'Clock, p. m.

LIVERPOOL MAIL.—Tadcaster, Leeds, Wakefield, Barnsley, Sheffield, Nottingham, Wetherby, Skipton, Settle, Otley, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Rochdale, Manchester, Kendal, Bolton, Bury, Preston, Liverpool, Lancaster, including the whole of Lancashire, North and South Wales, Isle of Man, and all parts of Ireland, North America, East and West Indies, Portugal, Mediterranean, Brazil, &c., at Six, a. m., and half-past Eight o'Clock, p. m.

HELMESLEY PACKET.—Helmsley and Kirbymoorside, &c., at half-past Eight o'Clock, p. m.

SELBY MAIL.—Selby, Howden, Goole, Thorne, Snaith, &c., at Six, a. m.

LONDON MAIL.—Tadcaster, Ferrybridge, Doncaster, Sheffield, Rotherham, Bawtry, Newark, Grantham, Stamford, Derby, &c., **LONDON**, including France, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, the East Indies, &c., at Six, a. m.

SCARBOROUGH MAIL.—Castle Howard, Whitwell, Malton, Sledmere, and Scarborough, at Six o'Clock, a. m.

No Letters are received from **LONDON** on Mondays, and none can be sent on Saturdays, but are forwarded to all parts on this side of it as usual.

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